PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,947—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1897.

PETER
COPEN
CHERRY BR
Sold by all respectable Wine Merc

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	20th March.
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
B.I. BRITANNIA	6525	J. S. Parfitt	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	28th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.L. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Apl. 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st May 1895.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Apl.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	21st March 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 11 1897.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	5th April.

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA ANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON
ALGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN

MADEIRA
and
SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
ombay, 13th March, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at ReducedFares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.)

S. S. "MUKE MARU," Captain P. Going, 3,312 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on or about the 18th instant. For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 11th March, 1897.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th March, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 16th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 18th March, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND MADRAS.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about 18th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, about 26th March.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th March

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 17th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th March, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied in any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missonaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the us eof Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

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BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

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HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

A FRESH SHIPMENT
JUST ARRIVED,
Perfectly Dry and Fully Chlorinated.
Per Bottle, Annas 12.
SPECIAL RATE PER CASE.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest ates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BEST QUALITY ONLY.

WINES AND SPIRITS,
BEERS, LIQUEURS.
MESS STORES AND PROVISIONS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

WOULD DRAW THE ATTENTION OF SECRETARIES OF MESSES AND CLUBS
TO THEIR STOCK OF
WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.
Specially selected for importation to this country.
QUALITY and condition of all Goods Guaranteed.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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TWO IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS.

IN 2 VOLUMES.
PRICE Rs. 4-0.
SPECIAL COLONIAL EDITION.

NANSEN'S FARTHEST NORTH,
Being the Narrative of the Voyage and Exploration of the "Fram" 1893-96, and the Fifteen Months' Sledge Expedition, by Dr. Nansen and Lieut. Johansen.
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☞ THE LONDON PRICE OF THIS WORK is £ 2-2.

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Marie Corelli's New Novel: "ZISKA, or The Problem of a Wicked Soul."
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Paper Covers, Rs. 2. Cloth Binding, Rs. 2-8.

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LATHAM & Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the following:—

JOHN EDWARD & SON'S SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.
Ditto. EXTRA SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.

To be had of all dealers.

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CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	• COGNAC
ST, JULIEN	BARSAC	• • "
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	• • • "
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage. Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

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LATHAM & CO.,
Bunder Road, KARACHI.
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BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS FABRICS FOR

MORNING
VISITING
DINNER
BALL
GOWNS.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BICYCLE BROOCHES,
IN 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 40.

BICYCLE SCARF PIN,
IN 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 25.

ALL THE LATEST LONDON NOVELTIES AT

MARCKS & CO., LD.

The Most Magnificent and UP-TO-DATE STOCK of 18 Carat Jewellery and PRESENTATION WARE.

NEW STOCK of Ladies' Jewelled Earstuds.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Gold Watch Chains.
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NEW STOCK of Ladies' Finger Rings.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Necklaces, Brooches and Bangles.
NEW STOCK of Gentlemen's Watches.
NEW STOCK of Gentlemen's Jewellery.
NEW STOCK of Silver Ware.
NEW STOCK of Electroplate Ware.
NEW STOCK of Oak Cabinet Ware.
NEW STOCK in all Departments.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRAVELLERS REQUISITES.

GLADSTONE BAGS, TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAX,
FITTED TIFFIN BASKETS, FLASKS, MUGS,
FOLDING CAMP BEDS, CHAIRS, TABLES,
HOLD ALLS, PORTABLE CHESS BOARDS,
WINDPROOF CAMP LANTERNS, LAMPS,
IMPROVED COOKING STOVES, OILMEN STORES,
TOURIST WRITING CASES, WINES, SPIRITS,
DRESSING CASES, MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES, PURSES,
NOTE BOOKS, INKSTANDS, TOILET ARTICLES.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

CHLORINATED LIME

PRONOUNCED THE BEST DESINFECTANT.

FRESH, PERFECTLY DRY, OF FULL STRENGTH.

As supplied to the principal BANKS, CLUBS, GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS, etc., etc.

Also a Complete Stock of other Disinfectants.

BEYNON & CO., BOMBAY & POONA.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.

A WELL-KNOWN Medical Man in this City writes:—"I have tried St. RAPHAEL WINE in over 300 cases of BUBONIC PLAGUE, and am happy to state that all cases did remarkably well. One of the worst features in Plague cases is Syncope of the heart, and to Combat this, I have used the WINE freely, not only where the pulse-beats improve in force and frequency but THE PERIOD OF CONVALESCENCE WAS GREATLY SHORTENED."

Rs. 2-4 per bottle BEWARE OF IMITATIONS Rs. 26-0 per dozen.

SOLE AGENTS:—

PHLLIPS & CO., LD.,—BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.
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BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.
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BAHADUR REGALIAS.
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BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance, from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable House, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

SEMENTS.

F BOMBAY.

ill be CLOSED on FRIDAY, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, these days olidays under the "Negotiable Instruments

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

mbay, 13th March 1897.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and MONDAY, the 19th and 22nd MARCH, 1897, being Public Holidays, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

FOR SALE.
LADY'S BICYCLE.

NEW HUMBER SAFETY (Breston make) best quality, with Pneumatic Tyres, fitted Tool Case, and Bell. Price Rs. 400.

Apply to LIEUT.-COL. WYLLIE,
Residency, Oodeypore.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract at Bombay of BREAD, RICE and DHALL, for the use of the Royal Indian Marine Vessels for three months will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, at his Office, in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. gunfire of WEDNESDAY, the 17th March, 1897, after which hour no Tender will be received.

2. It is open to Tenderers to offer for the whole or any portion of the supply. On the other hand, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine reserves the right of accepting such separate portion or portions of the items tendered as he may think fit. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to this requirement, or making stipulations not provided for either in this Notice or the printed Tender Form, will be summarily rejected.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper duly endorsed to the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, and be sent by Registered Post. Tenders forwarded in any other way will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Printed Tender Forms and any information in connection with the contract can be obtained at this office.

5. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of articles of Provisions for the use of the Royal Indian Marine Vessels at Bombay."

P. J. FALLE,
For Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 13th March, 1897.

CARRIAGE, PALKI OR TRAVELLING CLOCKS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld., have now on hand a very fine collection of Carriage, Palki or Travelling TIMEPIECES in highly polished and artistically ornamented ormolu and bevelled Crystal Cases. Special attention has been devoted to the Mechanism of these Timekeepers, rendering them useful for over a century and being all fitted into handsome portable outer Leather Cases, form most suitable Articles for presentation.

These Clocks go in any position—a most important consideration—and require to be wound once in 8 days.

TIMEPIECES (non-strikers) Rs. 35, 50, and 85, with Alarum Rs. 60 and 85.

CLOCKS striking hours and half-hours Rs. 125, 135 and 140.

Repeaters striking hours when interrogated Rs. 150 175, 275 and 490.

Quarter repeaters, striking hours and all quarters when interrogated, Rs. 275, 420 and 490.

Calendar with repeater and Alarum Rs. 250 and 385.

Repeater with Alarum Rs. 420.

Clock with repeater action, centre seconds and Alarum Rs. 200.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE STANDARD,

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 9 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of

7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30,) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

WANTED.

WANTED:

A SECRETARY for the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, from the 1st May next. Apply for particulars to the Undersigned

TOM. LEMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C
Poona, 8th March 1897.

WANTED TWO CLERKS

To do Correspondence and Accounts in English and Arabic. Pay Rs. 40.

Apply to OOMER JAMAL VUYANI,
Commission Stables, Byculla.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on TUESDAY, the 23rd March, 1897, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1897, to 31st March, 1898, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Foras Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, for 12 months from 1st April, 1897, to 31st March, 1898.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 16th March, 1897.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 26th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.
Bombay, 11th March, 1897.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE OFFICE of the Plague Committee has been ESTABLISHED in the Bungalow occupied by Br.-Genl. GATACRE, on Malabar Hill.

REQUIRED, for work under the Plague Committee, Qualified MEDICAL MEN and TRAINED NURSES, European and Native.

Terms on application. Apply to

SECRETARY,
Plague Committee, Bombay.

THE Undermentioned with 7 years' English experience and 16 years in one of the largest Sugar Works and Distilleries in India is open to an ENGAGEMENT as Active Managing Agent in similar works, he is fully conversant with all pertaining to the manufacture and refining of Sugar, Manufacture and distillation of Spirit, Building, Machinery, Laboratory, etc., etc.

E. I. G. GILL,
Nillikuppam, S. Arcot, Madras.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent up to 1-30 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1897, for the purchase of all perforated IRON STRIP SURPLUS to requirements during the year 1897-98.

2. Deposit required to accompany the Tender Rs. 100 in Government Promissory or Currency Notes.

3. Full particulars regarding Bond of Agreement, Printed Forms of Tenders, etc., are procurable on payment of Annas Four, from this Office.

M. WALKER, CAPT., R.A.
Supdt., Small Arms Ammunition Factory.
Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, 10th March, 1897.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad, where many people are fleeing for safety, the Government of His Highness the Nizam are adopting certain precautionary measures. These are:—

(1) The detention at Wadi of all Second and Third Class Passengers, from Stations west of Wadi, for a few hours, to admit of a thorough examination and the treatment, by duly qualified Medical Officers, of any one found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a Lady Doctor. First Class Passengers, being few in number, are examined immediately on the arrival of the trains, and passed at once, or detained for treatment, as may be considered desirable.

(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while here. This will enable the local Medical Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to, and approved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi.

(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any food-grains from Poona or any Stations west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be permitted to pass the Customs Houses.

(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi Station and also a Dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there.

It will be seen that His Highness' Government are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that threatens. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Vikarabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secy., H. H. the Nizam's Govt.,
Judicial, Police and General Depts. (Medical).
Hyderabad, 8th February, 1897.

FOR SALE.

COFFEE ESTATE.

FOR SALE, in Mysore Province, a SMALL ESTATE of 60 acres Coffee with 80 acres Jungle, situated in good district.

For particulars apply "MYSORE",
care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
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EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HAND-BOOK, OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..........Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra,

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
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J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
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BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Aye.
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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAI	Cotes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
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JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
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PRINCE'S DOCK.

FOR SALE.

Superior Ports direct from the Growers.

Bottled by James Connell.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
1863 Vintage	30	0
A Genuine Port	18	0

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	41
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	38
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	31

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

S. PERRIER & CO., BORDEAUX.

Fresh Consignments of the
BEST VERMOUTH
From the above Firm to Hand.
APPLY TO
SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & CO.

RETAIL AGENTS:—
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh,
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh."

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and cold in Bottles by all Chemists

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ESTABLISHED 1834.

THE CHEAPEST POSSIBLE FORM OF LIFE ASSURANCE,

Under which every man should Insure.

Rs. 5,000 payable at death. To cover the above, the following very small monthly payments must be made:—

Age next Birthday.	Premium.
20	Rs. 10 0 0
25	„ 11 0 8
30	„ 12 4 8
35	„ 13 12 0
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A Copy of the NEW PROSPECTUS, containing Rates for other Amounts, and all information regarding Life Assurance, will be furnished on application to

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
BOMBAY.

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		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	„	3,000,000
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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
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Agents.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOUNDED 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

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Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

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ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
Should send for a Copy of the
NEW SCHEME LEAFLET
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THE MANY ADVANTAGES
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UNEQUALLED BENEFITS
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ORIENTAL
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INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND
PLACED IN TRUST
EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND TWELVE LACS.
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED
FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realise how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
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NOTES;
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
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RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be earnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed)	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST	„ 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
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BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
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LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce,

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000 =	„	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,180,000 =	„	8,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World,

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.
BY JOHN O'NEILL.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 9-24m., 10-10a. Low water, 3-43m., 3-31a.
Western India Lawn-Tennis championship, Bombay Gymkhana.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Indravati entered, and the steamer Bahaduri left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Ravenna and Raventhaler entered the dock yesterday, and the steamers Muttra and Okara left it on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 4-30 p.m.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—Service of Humiliation and Address by the Reverend Father Page to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6 o'clock in the evening.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Grant College Society has been postponed to Tuesday, 23rd March.

ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—Matapersad Goordin, a Purdasee, aged twenty-five years, employed in the Hindustan mill, and residing at Jacob Circle, accidentally fell off a ladder, on the morning of the 13th instant, while placing a strap on the wheel of a machine and sustained a fracture of the bone of the right leg, necessitating his removal to the J. J. Hospital.

A PANTHER AT KARLI.—A panther was shot, on Saturday evening, in the jungle of Visapore Lohaghad, near Karli railway station, taluka Mawal, zilla Poona, by Sirdar Khunderao Baboorao Dabhaday, Senapaty of Talegaon Dabhada. He has shot three panthers in a month, including this one. The dimensions of this were 6 ft. by 9 in length and 2 ft. by 6 in height.

THE BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.—A vacancy has been created on the board of the Bandora Municipality by the resignation of Mr. Shamrao Vithal, and Mr. W. Chambers has offered himself for election. Among the nominators of Mr. Chambers are Mr. D. I. D'Monte, Dr. D'Monte, Mr. Futteh Alli, Mr. N. M. Lungrana, Mr. G. Gonsalves, Mr. Anandrao Talcherkar, Mr. R. B. Karanjia, and others.

POSTAL NOTICES.—The mails for China and Australia, per s.s. Mirzapur, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, the 17th inst.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per s.s. Canning, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-day (Tuesday).—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Dares Salem, Beira, Ibo, Chinde, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Orange Free State, and Rhodesia, per extra s. s. Kerbella will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-day (Tuesday).

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m. :—

March	Prodana Nevesta	Smetana
Overture	La Part du Diable	Auber
Fantasias	The Rose of Castille	Balfe
Valse	The Mikado	Bucalossi
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Polka	The Skylark	Kessler

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of February last, there were 81 bullocks, 18 horses and 2 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of February 4 bullocks, 9 horses and 1 dog were admitted, and during the same month 56 bullocks, 13 horses, and 1 dog were discharged from the hospital. One case among bullocks and 1 case among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month :—11 horses, 5 bullocks, 4 buffaloes, 15 dogs, 1 she-goat, and 2 parrots.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Mr. Felix Joseph Ignatius Jacob, a clerk employed in the Prince's Dock, Bombay Port Trust, and residing at the 11th Lane, Kamatipura, reported to the police, on Saturday evening, that during his absence from home between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. on the previous day someone entered his room by opening the lock on the door with a duplicate key and stole a gold chain (link pattern), with a gold locket attached, wearing apparel and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 137.—Another report of theft was made on the same day by Sucocbai, a Hindu woman, mill-hand, employed in the Hindustan Mill, and residing in the compound of the Parsi Club, Foras Road, to the effect that during the previous day while she was absent from home her room was entered by opening the lock on the door with a duplicate key, and gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 73, stolen from a box, the lock of which was also opened by means of a duplicate key.

RAID ON A DEN OF GAMBLERS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Meyers charged Hamirbee, a Mahomedan woman, and seven other Mahomedan men, No. 1 with keeping a common gaming house at Telly Gully, Bhendy Bazaar and the rest with gaming therein with cards and money. In consequence of a certain information previously received Inspector Meyers and Constable Hamsworth, accompanied by a couple of native policemen, proceeded to the house occupied by the first accused at Telly Gully, Bhendy Bazaar Road, on Saturday night and arrested all the accused in the act of gambling with cards and money, Rs. 4 in small coins and coppers being found on the ground. All the accused pleaded guilty with the exception of accused No. 6, a Borah, who stated he had gone there on a business and taken no part in the game. His Worship discharged him and convicted the remaining accused. No 1, the keeper, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 with an alternative to suffer two weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Nos. 4 and 5, being old offenders, were fined Rs. 20 each; Nos. 2, 7, and 8 Rs. 15 each; and No. 3 Rs. 10. The money found on the ground was ordered to be confiscated and the cards destroyed.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN BHATIA MERCHANT.—We regret to announce the death, at Cutch Mandvie, of Mr. Cursandas Vulubhdas, at the age of 53. Deceased was the senior member of the well known Bhatia house of Jivraj Balloo and a moving spirit in his community, among whom he was greatly respected. He was chairman and managing agent of the Jivraj Balloo Mills, chairman of the Bombay National Mills, a partner in the Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Co., besides being a director of the Khatau Laxmi, Kohinoor, and several other mills. He was also a local director of the Royal Insurance Company and a member of the Committee of the Millowners' Association and the Colaba Cotton Exchange. He was formerly guarantee broker to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., and at the time of his death to Messrs. J. A. Begbie and Co. He was also a member of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and an officiating trustee and the president of the managing board of the Goculdas Tejpal Charities. In the affairs of the charities he took the greatest interest, and to them his loss is simply irreparable. As a practical millowner his long experience and sound advice was of great use to the Millowners' Association. He was a Justice of the Peace for the City, and was some years back nominated by Government a member of the Municipal Corporation. Deceased had been ailing for some time past, and had a slight attack of apoplexy, on Thursday last, which proved fatal on Saturday. He leaves behind him a widow and a number of relatives, friends and admirers to bemoan his loss. The mills and offices of the Jivraj Balloo and Bombay National Companies, the office of Messrs. J. A. Begbie and Co., and all the institutions of the Goculdas Tejpal Charities were closed yesterday out of respect to his memory. The Colaba Cotton Exchange and the Grain Bunder were also closed.

RAILWAY SIGNALLERS GRIEVANCES.

IN a long memorial to the agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, the members of the G. I. P. R. Signallers Association, make the following prayers :—

(1) The staff of Signallers should be increased; so that any Signaller on active duty shall not have to work for more than six hours per day.

(2) The duties of the Station Master and those of the Signaller should be severed and treated apart and two separate hands should be put in charge of them.

(3) The Signalling staff must be so full as to allow one day's holiday in a week to be given to each Signaller, (not necessarily on the same day) consistently with a duty of not more than six hours on any single day as prayed for above.

(4) The rules as to leaves should be revised. It should be allowable to a Signaller to claim leaves on the same principle and extent, as the Signallers in the Government Telegraphic Department.

(5) The rules as to pays should be revised. Minimum of pays allowable to Signallers should not be less than 20; and the maximum should be fixed at not less than 80. The existing rules as to promotion should be strictly enforced for the benefit of Signallers.

(6) Signallers on special duty should be paid a higher rate of allowances and should be provided with free passes on the Company's line.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particular valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

DESTRUCTION OF COTTON BY THE FIRE IN THE NICOL MILLS.

RAMGOPAL GANESHDAS vs. BAPOOJEE SORABJEE FRAMJEE AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff, a merchant, carrying on business in Kalbadevi Road, under the name of Ramgopal Madhavprasad, by means of his moonim Kanhayalal Ramlal, asked that the defendants, trading as merchants, under the name of Framjee Sons and Co., may be ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs. 3,024, or such other sum as may be found due, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, from the 1st November 1896. Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Khunderao and Shripad, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff said that he is a merchant and commission agent, and as such, carries on business in Bombay. In the month of October last, a constituent of the plaintiff, residing it Hathras, forwarded to the plaintiff's Bombay firm 40 bales of cotton, known as Bengal cotton, for sale in Bombay. On the 24th October, the plaintiff agreed to sell, and the defendants agreed to purchase the 40 bales at Rs. 160 per candy on the usual terms and conditions obtaining in the cotton market at Bombay. The defendants drew samples and examined the cotton, which was lying in the godown of the plaintiff's muccadum in the premises known as the Nicol Mills, and duly approved of the same. The defendant's stamp was then put on the said heap of cotton, and payment and delivery was, according to the custom of the trade and the usual practice prevailing in the cotton market in Bombay, put off to some future date convenient to the defendants, who were to pay for and take delivery of the cotton within reasonable time. Plaintiff said that all Bengal cotton that was sent to Bombay for sale, was packed in bales, each of which contains half a candy; and one of the terms of all contracts for the sale and purchase of cotton, is that the purchaser is entitled to a deduction of 5½ per cent. on the price of the cotton. Under the circumstances, the plaintiff stated that the purchase money of the 40 bales sold by him to the defendants amounted to Rs. 3,024. On the 1st November last, the 40 bales, which were not covered by any insurance, were burnt and destroyed by fire in the premises where they were lying. Plaintiff submitted that, as the goods had been ascertained and appropriated towards the fulfilment of his contract with the defendants, and as the same were approved and accepted by the defendants, the property in the goods passed to the defendants, who were liable to pay to him the price of the cotton. Plaintiff had demanded the money, but the defendants disputed their liability and refused to pay it.

The defendants, in their defence, admitted having agreed to purchase 40 bales of cotton at Rs. 160 per candy from the plaintiff, but they denied that the purchase money amounted to Rs. 3,024, and that each bale of cotton contained half a candy, or that the goods were ascertained and appropriated towards the fulfilment of the contract, or that they approved and accepted it. They further denied that the property in the goods had passed to them. They admitted that the 40 bales were destroyed by fire. They said that their stamp was put on a few bales only for the purpose of identifying the lot of 40 bales which the defendants were willing to purchase if they were up to contract quality. They took samples only for the purpose of comparing the same with the cotton in the 40 bales when they came to be weighed and examined. According to the invariable usage and practice in the cotton market in Bombay, the bales had to be weighed and examined for the purpose of ascertaining the price to be paid for the cotton at the rate of Rs. 160 per candy of actual weight, and the defendants, at the time of weighment and examination, were also entitled to reject any of the bales that might turn out of a different kind, or to be inferior to the quality of cotton contracted to be purchased. According to that usage and practice, in accordance with which the contract to purchase was made, if the bales had not been destroyed by fire, each and every bale would have been weighed by the plaintiff in the presence of the defendants, each bale would have been examined, and any cotton inferior in quality or of a different kind to that contracted for, the defendants would have been entitled to reject. They would have been bound to pay only for the actual weight of the cotton in each bale, which was of the quality and kind contracted for. Before such weight could be ascertained, or the bales examined, they were destroyed by fire; and it was now impossible to ascertain the actual weight, quality, or kind of cotton in the 40 bales. The defendants were not bound to pay anything until after such weight and examination had taken place. They admitted that the purchaser was entitled to the deduction mentioned in the plaint; and submitted that the suit ought to be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

CHATFIELD MEMORIAL FUND.

FURTHER sums promised in connection with the Chatfield Memorial Fund :—

	Rs.	a.
Principal F G Selby, Deccan College, Poona	50	0
Mr G G Damb and Mr Francis Rebello, Masters, Vernacular Schools, Thana	2	0
Mr V R Purohita, Clerk, D P I's Office, Poona	3	0
Mr S B Kale, do do	1	0
Mr K S Hungund, and Assistant Masters High School, Bijapore	23	0
Mr T N Kirtane, and other teachers Training College, Poona	35	0
Mr S V Ranade, and other teachers in the Dapoli Taluka, Ratnagiri	3	0
Rao Bahadur Vishnu Balkrishna Sohoni, retired Principal, Training College, Poona	50	0
Principal D N Wadia, J J P B Institution, Bombay	30	0
Mr V K Vaidya, Assistant Deputy, Kolaba	10	0
Mr G K Kunte, and other masters in the Roha Taluka, Kolaba	7	8
Mr S L Asgekar, and other teachers in the Dhulia Taluka, Khandesh	19	12
Mr K K Garde, 1st Assistant Deputy, Bijapore	20	0
Mr M H Kanga, Head Master, for self and other Teachers, Camp English School, Poona	30	0
Mr W P Bhave, Principal, Native Institution, Poona	10	0
Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, Assistant Registrar, University of Bombay	10	0
Rao Saheb G M Sathe, Reporter on Native Press	30	0
Total amount promised	335	4
Amounts previously detailed	8,094	11
Grand Total	8,429	15
Actual collections up to date	4,537	14

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 15TH OF MARCH, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Jacobabad, Surat, Belgaum, Goa, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is rather irregular, and the gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Karachi, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Surat, and the minimum similarly so at Jeypore and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 53° at Jubulpore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy at Lahore, Sirsa, Jacobabad, Madras and Colombo. Light showers have fallen at Colombo, and a few drops at Coimbatore. Conditions are slightly favourable for local rain in Ceylon.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 15.

Monday :—The barometer has risen over the Peninsula and over Burma, but has been steady elsewhere. The general distribution is practically unchaged. Pressure exceeds the normal average in all parts of the country except within the depression area in the north-west. The winds vary very greatly in direction; but the wind is apparently going round to the normal south-west direction at the head of the bay. The mean temperature has fallen in Burma and Madras and been steady in Bengal and the Punjab and risen in the other provinces. The heat is low for the season over the Bombay coast districts, over the Central and North-West Provinces and Lower Bengal. Elsewhere it is excessive. The highest maximum reported is one hundred and four at Chanda. There have been trifling showers at Srinagar, Coimbatore and Wellington and moderate rain at Colombo.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th March, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·905
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	76·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·8
Dew Point	69·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·777
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day) ... degrees	83·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·4
General Directions of wind *	NNW, ENE, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours * ... miles	145

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE net imports of gold in January amounted to 45 lakhs' worth, the total for the year to the end of that month being valued at about two crores of rupees. The net imports of silver to the same date amount to 4¼ crores.

THE first shipment of Siam rice has been received at Calcutta. It is preferred to the Burma grain as being of finer quality. Shipments from Saigon are also expected. There is still a steady demand in Calcutta for rice for export up-country.

To the end of February the opium revenue is 54 lakhs worse than the estimate, and to the end of January the salt receipts were 14 lakhs less : so that when the Budget comes to be made up, Sir James Westland will probably find himself some 70 lakhs short under these two heads.

AT a special meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Punjab, it was unanimously resolved that an address of welcome on behalf of the Mahomedan community in the Punjab should be presented to Mr. Mackworth Young, and a sub-committee was appointed to draft an address with all speed.

THE provincial crop reports for the week have no special features of interest. No great fall in prices has occurred. Madras and Bombay want rain, and more moisture is required for the unirrigated tracts of the Punjab. Harvesting operations are in progress in several provinces, thus giving employment to the labouring classes.

ON a reference from the Collector of North Arcot the Board of Revenue has ruled that when relief works are being carried on under the provisions of the Famine Code, the wages offered are such only as are expected to suffice for the maintenance of the worker, and that, under Section 62, 92, and 114 of the Code, his or her dependants and infirm persons unfit to work must be separately provided for.

MR. GRATTAN BRIGHT, nephew of the late Right Hon. John Bright, has sued the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the cost of a special train which he had taken owing to the fact that on his return from India there was no train waiting to meet the Calais Dover boat. He had purchased an express service ticket from the Company. The jury found that the plaintiff acted unreasonably in putting the company to expense, and judgment was given for defendants.

THE season report for the past week shows a reduction of 83,000 in the number of persons relieved. The provinces where the decrease occurred are the N.-W. P. and Oudh, 103,000; Central India, 17,000; the Central Provinces, 15,000; and the Punjab, nearly 10,000. Bengal shows an increase exceeding 44,000; Rajputana, nearly 10,000; and Bombay, 5,000. The total for all India is 3,133,000.

THE area irrigated in the North-West Provinces last year was over two million acres, or more than double the area irrigated in 1894-95. During the latter year the area under rabi crops was the lowest recorded for thirty years. The rabi season in 1895-96 was exceptionally dry. The total capital expenditure was up to the end of 1895-96 Rs. 8,49,15,000 while the capital expenditure during the year exceeded that of the previous year by nearly six lakhs. There was an increase of 56 miles of distributaries.

THE detailed proposals for the increased water-supply of Simla brougt forward by the Municipality, recommend the provision of another reservoir somewhere on the pipe line of the Sanjowli reservoir to contain from 1,800,000 to 2,000,000 gallons of water. This could enable the issue of an additional 20,000 gallons per diem for one hundred days, or during the entire hot weather months. Another small storage tank, to contain about 50,000 gallons, might, the Municipality states, be erected at the pumping station. An expenditure of two to three lakhs would be required, and if Government concur in the desirability of the measure, and will advance the money, adding it to the existing loan, the Committee is prepared to show that it is in a good financial position and well able to repay the combined loan on the usual conditions, or any other, which Government may prescribe. It may be added that the construction of these reservoirs formed part of the original water-works scheme, which construction unfortunately was disallowed when the general scheme was sanctioned.

SEVERAL important changes are about to take place in the Central Provinces Commission. Mr. F. C. Anderson, as has already been announced, is to be succeeded in the Jubbulpore Commissionership by Mr. H. H. Priest, at present Chief Secretary; Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, Commissioner of Nagpur, has been obliged by continued ill-health to take furlough, and will be succeeded by Mr. W. A. Nedham, of the Uncovenanted Service, now Deputy, Commissioner of Nagpur; and Colonel Temple, the last of the Military Civilians, is retiring from the Commissionership of Chhattisgarh, where he will be replaced by Mr. A. D. Younghusband. Mr. M. W. Fox-Strangways succeeds Mr. Priest as Chief Secretary. In the Police, Mr. R. E. Acklom from Ajmere, succeeds Colonel Hughes-Hallett, who is retiring from the Inspector-Generalship after 38 years' service in the country; and Mr. G. J. Noble, District Superintendent of Police at Raipur, takes Mr. Acklom's place at Ajmere. Mr. Acklom is an old Central Provinces Police officer, and his return to the Province will be generally welcomed, more especially as Mr. Noble's transfer in his place will give a step in promotion throughout the department. Mr. A. H. Morris, who was recently District Superintendent at Jubbulpore, will succeed Mr. Noble in the important charge of Raipur.

THERE was a debate in the United States Senate at Washington, the other day, on a resolution reported by the Foreign Relations Committee demanding the release of one Sanguilly, alleged to be an American citizen, confined by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. Although it was known that Sangully was to be released, the Jingoes persisted in carrying on the debate, and were upheld on a division by forty to twenty-seven votes. The demand of the United States Consul-General for the release of the American citizen Scott has not been complied with, though the prisoner is accorded better treatment. The Consul-General complains that his attempts to obtain the due observance of the Treaty rights of Americans are thwarted by the policy of the Washington Government. Some uneasiness is felt about Mr. McKinley's physical condition. It seems he has not recovered from the illness which compelled him a week ago to stop receiving visitors. He has held only a few conferences since with his most intimate political friends, but these have been so exhausting that he is suffering from a slight relapse. The President-Elect has been under a constant strain for many months, receiving everybody and making hundreds of addresses. Since his election he has been besieged daily by throngs of office-seekers, and the strain has been too great. Before his inauguration he should be restored to perfect health. Colonel John Aay, who was Private Secretary to President Lincoln, and afterwards his biographer, and holds a high position among American men of letters, has been offered by Mr. McKinley, and has virtually accepted, the post of Ambassador to Great Britain in succession to Mr. Bayard.

THE past month, with five Sundays, contained one working day less than January, with only four Sundays, of last year. This fact accounts to a considerable extent for the decrease of £1,384,113, or 6½ per cent. shown in the value of the exports, returned at £19,762,378 for the past month. It must also be borne in mind that in January, 1896, the shipments of cotton, linen, woollen, and other textile goods were exceptionally heavy. The imports for the past month, which were valued at £39,975,668, an increase of £1,501,812 or 3·9 per cent. The gain is, however, almost entirely due to the heavier arrivals of cotton which in January of last year were on a small scale owing to the shortness of the American crop. The net increase under the head of raw materials for textile manufactures is £2,765,210 and this gain is reduced to the figure above-mentioned by the decreases in eight of the twelve main divisions of the import business. Considering the exceptional circumstances of the comparison of results the returns for the month are on the whole fairly satisfactory.

A HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

"IN a former issue we traced the steps taken to establish the Society in the beginning of 1815, the year in which England was at the direst pitch of a long struggle to prevent invasion, in which she finally triumphed. It was the beginning of an era in which one of the greatest statesman of the time (Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone) who ever came out to India, assumed the reigns of Government of this Presidency, with a resolve in his mind to introduce a system of education, which he was fortunate enough to see in full operation before he left the shores of India. The Society has deservedly been acknowledged as the pioneer of education in the Western Presidency, whose history has thus been encircled by a halo of peculiar historical interest. Sir Evan Napier, Bart., was then Governor of Bombay. He was succeeded by the most enthusiastic educationist of the day and the popular well-wisher of the natives, the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone, who gave the greatest impetus to the movement. At the first meeting in the Cathedral an influential Committee was formed, consisting of the Hon'ble the Governor, the Recorder, the Commander-in-Chief, the two members of Council, the Archdeacon, and Messrs. Meriton, Warden, Gordwin, Remington, Torin, Money, Erskine, Colonel Wilson, and the Revd. N. Wade, the Archdeacon consenting to act as Hon. Secretary, which he continued to do for several years. The Metropolitan of India and Bishop of Calcutta was elected patron of the Society. The official element is still incorporated in the constitution of the Society, although it has been revised from time to time, and we hope it will continue to enjoy this privilege. The rules and regulations drawn up by the Committee were based on the lines of those adopted by the National Society at home, with alterations suited to local circumstances. The national system of education was adopted; and books, stationery, and school materials, as well as a master, trained in the system, were applied for from home. The organizers of the movement were highly flattered at the most liberal support accorded them, and fully reckoned on a continuation of the same as the object of the Society became widely known throughout the districts. Their anticipations were so far realized that, in the first three years, they received nearly half-a-lakh of rupees in subscriptions and benefactions alone. Indeed, it was the proud boast of the Committee to announce publicly that "it was not only the first, but the only Education Society then in India that was solely supported by voluntary contributions." The Government, *i. e.*, the Hon'ble Court of Directors at home, had not so far condescended to lend their help in the good and worthy causes although urgent appeals were made to them, supported by the warnest recommendations of the local Government. The capital of the Society was also lodged in the Government Treasury, on which a special higher rate of interest was solicited, but the Court of Directors did not see their way to allowing more than the then current rate of interest. The Society soon after its constitution took steps to organize their first school for boys. As the Government could not spare a public building for the purpose a house was rented in the Fort near the Cathedral; the ten boarders in the old Charity School were taken over, and a first batch of boarders, half-boarders, and day-scholars was admitted in July. It was designed to accommodate 100 boarders, but with the view of extending the benefits of education to a larger number the children of those living in Bombay were admitted, when necessary, as half-borders, who attended the school during the day; and were supplied with dinner and a suit of clothes. Applications poured in from all sides, of whom 18 were entire orphans, 67 fatherless, 19 motherless, and 64 destitutes. In the first six months, 13 boarders and 15 half-boarders were admitted. Among the day-scholars were 7 natives, of whom 4 were Armenians, 1 Mussulman, 1 Parsi, and 1 African. Within twelve months of its establishment, the Committee were able to report that they had not only fed, clothed, and educated so many poor children, but they had been the means of rescuing many of them from idleness and the brinks of vice and idolatry, children who had unfortunately been kept ignorant even of admission into the Holy Church. Some of the first wards of the Society were picked up wandering in the streets as beggars, and some rescued from the hands of natives. The National Society at home being apprized of the establishment of the Society and the progress of its work, expressed their liveliest gratification and offered their assistance in the selection of a suitable master and mistress for the Society's schools. The Committee, finding it very difficult to get suitable teachers locally, and the Hon'ble the Court of Directors not having moved to procure one, as they had been solicited to do, accepted with gratitude the offer, and a master trained in the National system was sent out by the Society. The Court of Directors were, however, generous enough to defray the passage money of the master and his wife. The school books and materials procured by the Society from England were liberally supplied to the district, regimental, and other schools free, even the missionary schools getting a supply at times.

SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER AT HONGKONG.

ON the 23rd ultimo Commander Hasting held and enquiry into the death of Captain John Harry Ward, R. M. L. I., H. M. S. Grafton. The deceased was found on the morning of the 22nd ultimo in his cabin with a bullet wound through his head, the bullet having entered at his mouth.

Commander A. W. Hewitt said—About 1-10 p.m. on the 22nd ultimo, I was in my cabin on the starboard side of the ship and heard a rifle shot. I was struck by a few splinters of wood and saw the shot come through the after bulkhead. I immediately went to the next cabin and found the deceased in his bunk, severely wounded on the head. The rifle was lying alongside of him. He was barefooted. He appeared to have pulled the trigger with his toe; one leg was half up. I immediately sent for the doctor, and reported the occurrence to my Captain. Deceased was Captain of the R. M. L. I. He was in hospital when appointed to the Grafton, and he joined us in August last year. He was formerly in H.M.S. Edgar. By the Captain's orders I immediately had the door closed and a sentry placed on it. The deceased arrived on board about 11 a.m. on the 22nd ultimo. He was placed under arrest about a quarter of an hour afterwards. He had gone ashore at some period the previous day : what time I cannot tell. I have reason to belive he was in serious pecuniary difficulties. He was never under arrest before on board the ship. I made enquiry, and heard he had been last seen by an officer of the Grafton about 12-20 outside the Club. I should say the deceased was not of sober habits. I had never heard of the deceased making any threat of taking his life. I had the razors of the deceased placed in security, 22nd ultimo, after he had been placed under arrest. The rifle rack was immediately opposite the cabin door of the deceased. On the 20th ultimo, the deceased had been in charge of a firing party. Deceased had fifty rounds of ball cartridge in his charge for issuing to the sentries in case of emergency. One round had been used. It was on the recommendation of Staff-Surgeon Crowley that I had the razors of the deceased placed in security. I noticed nothing wild about the deceased. On the contrary I thought he was wonderfully steady before the Captain. After the visit of the Jury, Surgeon Crowley and I visited the cabin and decided to secure all the papers. Amongst them was the following letter, which is in Captain Ward's handwriting :—

'To the detachment, Royal Marines H.M.S. Grafton.
'Goodbye all! I am leaving this world through no fault of my own. Good luck to you all.

J. H. WARD.

'Mind you fire decent volleys over my grave or I shall rise up and extra parade you!'

Joseph Crowley said—I am Staff-Surgeon on H.M.S. Grafton. On the 22nd ultimo, about 1·10 p.m., I was in the wardroom. I heard the report of a rifle. I went to the deceased's cabin. I found him lying on his back and left side on his bed. He had shot himself through the head. He was not dead, but unconscious and dying. The cause of death was compression and laceration of the brain and fracture of the skull and hœmorrhage. He died from five to seven minutes after the shot was fired. I had been a shipmate of the deceased's since last August. About 9.30 a.m. on the 22nd ultimo, I was sent ashore by Captain Jones to visit the deceased at Surgeon Captain Watson's house. On examination, I found him to be in a condition fit to be removed without danger to his health. I could find no signs of disease; he was practically well. He was excited and nervous, having broken his leave. I accompanied the deceased on board. Directly I arrived on board I spoke to the last witness and advised that the deceased's razors should be removed. I did so because he was in such a state of nervous excitement that he might take his life. Some months ago—I do not remember the date deceased remarked that if he ever got into trouble he would rather take his life than be tried by Court Martial. No attention was paid to this threat at the time. I know nothing about his monetary affairs. I know nothing of the family of the deceased. I am of opinion that the wound was self-inflicted. The rifle was in the hands of the deceased.

The jury returned the following verdict :—"Suicide by shooting through the head whilst in a state of mental aberration."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE STRANDING OF THE OROTAVA.

THE P. & O. s.s. Ballaarat arrived at Colombo between 7 & 8 o'clock on the 10th inst., bringing with her her own mail (dated London February 19th, and the passengers who had booked by her for Colombo and Australia, and the first and second class passengers from the s.s. Orotava which grounded on February 22nd on a reef in the Red Sea, and a portion of the London mail of February 12th which was despatched by the Orotava. The Ballaarat picked up the Orotava's passengers at Aden, leaving the third class passengers behind in hotels at Aden in fairly comfortable circumstances, awaiting the arrival of the Ophir, which is expected here with them on Monday next. As the Ballaarat herself had a fairly large complement of passengers on board when she arrived at Aden, it followed that when she came to take on the hundred odd passengers from the Orient Liner her accommodation was greatly taxed, and she has been crowded all the way from Aden here, and will be so still till she reaches Australia, very few cabins containing less than four passengers. The Orotavians, though, were all in fairly good spirits, though most of them complain of having been sufferers in the way of either total loss of baggage, or else hopeless damage to the wearing apparel that belonged to them. They were all very much surprised on arrival here to hear that the Orotava had been got off the reef.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. St. Mary, 1,938 tons, Captain J. Price, sailed yesterday for Bassein, in ballast.

THE s. s. Queen Alga, 2,146 tons, Captain G. Harris, arrived in harbour yesterday from San Francisco, with a cargo of grain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kola, 497 tons, Captain T. M. Whitehead, will sail to-day for Kurrachee and Kattyawar coast, with a general cargo and 65 deck.

THE B. and P. S. Co.'s s. s. King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain C. Hansen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda, (25th February) via Aden, with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Istrar, 3,978 tons, Captain J. McKay, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from New Port (18th February), with a cargo of 4,662 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates & Co.

The Hansa Line s. s. Raventhaler 1,813 tons, Captain G. A. Gramberg, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Hamburg (30th January) via Antwerp, with a general cargo and five deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade & Co.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperatrix, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the 15th instant afternoon, and is due here on the 19th instant evening. She carries the following passengers :—Major and Mrs Ravenshaw, Surg-Capt Jameson, Capt E T A Mc Sniney, Mrs Lester, Miss Holton, Mrs Mar, Mr and Mrs Bery, and Mr Diannemann.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Istrar s	McKay	New Port, Feb 18.
	Raventhaler s	Gramberg	Hamburg, Jan 30.
15	Queen Olga s	Harris	San Francesco.
	King Arthur s	Hansen	Jedda, Feb 25.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Naseri s	Miller	Persian Gulf.
	St. Mary s	Price	Bassein.

The steamer Kola, Captian Whitehead, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
steamer Ellora, for Coast and Madras.
„ Nuddea, for Coast and Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 12.

Roe, Capt, Ms, R E, from leave, from England
Bedford, 2nd Lt, Ms, Unattached List, on duty, from England
Withers, 2nd Lt, Ms, Unattached List, on duty, from England
Sherrard, 2nd Lt, Ms, Unattached List, on duty from England
Nansittart, Major, Ms, 5th Gurkhas, from furlough, from England.
Tuiter, Capt, Ms, 23rd M I, 5th Gurkha, from furlough, from England.
Stewart, Lt, Bo, 2nd Durham L I, on duty, from Poona

MARCH 13.

Scott, Major, Bo, D A A G, from Inspection duty, from Karachi
Hill, Major, to join Gymnastic Staff, from Poona
Sandwith, Major, 8th B I, on leave, from Baroda
Chance, Capt, Bo, Dist Staff, on leave, from Karachi
Kelly, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Roorkee
Culling, Surgn Major, Bo, A M S, on duty, from Pilgrim Camp Chiri

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 12.

Richardson, Capt, Bengal, 3rd B I, to rejoin, to Allahabad
Gartside-Tipping, Lt Col, Bengal, 1st Lancers, to rejoin, to Meerut
Cunningham, Lt, Bengal, R E, on leave, to London
Campbell, Lt, Bengal, 7th B Lancers, from leave, to Lucknow
Moore, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Unattached List, on duty, to Ranikhet

MARCH 13.

Crauford, Vety Lt, Bengal, A V D, on leave, to Jubbulpore
Wilkinson, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Unattached List, on duty, to Shahjehanpore.
Stace, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Unattached List, on duty, to Shahjehanpore

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th March, 1897.

1. The Regimental will take part in a Field day at Santa Cruz on Friday morning the 19th instant (Bank Holiday). Orders as to trains, &c, will be issued hereafter.
2. The other parade for the week will be as follows :—(1) Commanding officer's parade at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground at 5 p.m. on Saturday the 20th instant. Dress—Review order—Khaki. (2) Church parade at the same place and hour on Sunday the 21st instant. Dress—Khaki, helmets and side arms, pouches will not be worn.
3. Ther will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head Quarters at 6 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) the 16th instant.
4. The Range will be reserved for B Company on Wednesday afternoon the 17th instant. The trains for Coorla leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, and 3 30 p.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.
5. Revolver Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m., on Saturday the 20th instant on the sands near Woodhouse Bridge for Officers who may wish to fire their annual course. Ammunition will be on the ground.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Bombay Vol (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association.—There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m., to-day (Tuesday) the 16th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th March 1897.

1. The following evening drills will take place this week :—

No. 1 Company.

To-day (Tuesday) Nos 1 and 2 Sub division; to-morrow (Wednesday) Gatacre Cup Teams; and Thursday Nos 1 and 4 Subdivisions at 8-45 p.m.

No. 2 Company.

Tuesday and Thursday—Nos 2 and 3 Sub divisions at 8 p.m. and Nos 1 and 4 Sub divisions at 9 p.m. Wednesday—Gatacre Cup Team at 8-45 p.m.

2. In addition to the evening drills now being held, there will be morning drills at 7 a.m. to-day and Thursday and Friday next and every day except Sunday from Monday 22nd to Wednesday 31st inclusive. Members should avail themselves of these opportunities to complete their drills. All expenses for conveyance to these parades will be refunded on application.
3. There will be service practice at a moving target from the 10 inch R M L Guns, at Colaba Fort, to-morrow Wednesday, at 6-45 a.m. Members are particularly requested to make such arrangements as may be necessary to enable them to attend and remain until 9 a.m., should it be necessary. Breakfast will be provided for those who give two days notice to the Adjutant.
4. There will be Class Firing daily until Wednesday the 31st instant except on Wednesday, the 17th, Friday 19th and Saturday 20th instant.
5. The annual Inspection will take place on the 20th instant and will be taken in two parts :—

Part I—At Mahaluxmi Fort commencing at 6-45 a.m. Service Practice from 10-inch R M L Guns (Gatacre Cup Competition) and 10-inch Gun Drill. Dress—Drill order with putties, but without arms.

Part II—Place of parade to be notified hereafter. General Inspection. Full Dress with badges, arms and accoutrements, but without putties.

Instructions as to falling in for these parades and conveyance to the Fort will be issued as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. Breakfast will be provided for all members attending the morning parades who give notice to the Adjutant not later than the 18th instant.

6. The Range Finding Class will not meet this week.
7. There will be no night parade on Friday, but the Corps will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5-45 p.m. for a short trial rehearsal of the Ceremonial part of the Annual inspection. Dress :—Full dress with arms, putties not to be worn.
8. There will be a morning Gun drill at both Head-quarters on Friday next at 7.
9. The Competion for the Hamilton Shield Drill and Guard mounting Competition will be held after the Ceremonial part of the Annual inspection on Saturday evening next the 20th instant, conditions as last year. The Shield to be held for a year by the N C O in charge of winning team. Members of 1st and 2nd Team to receive medals.
10. The Corps will parade as strong as possible on Sunday evening next for Church parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5-30 p.m. Dress :—Full dress, side arms only, no putties.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt. R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient Milk for the skin. It prevents and removes rilets, and sunburn, soothes, and heals stings of insects cures prickly heat, &c. renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a beautiful pure, healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

LOST.—At Andheri Station, on Sunday Evening, a small white FOX-TERRIER DOG, with Dark-brown Ears and Patches on the head. Owner's name on Collar. A Reward will be paid to Finder. W. S. MILLARD, 6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WHERE TO BUY YOUR SPECTACLE? The only Establishment in India where Eyes are examined Free of Charge by a duly qualified Oculist of the London Eye Hospital, and errors of refraction corrected by the latest Scientific Method of Retinoscopy. Best Pebble Spectacles are supplied at half the price charged elsewhere D. M. DASTOOR & Co., 83, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GRAND PIANO, Almost new, by Ibach Sohn TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, at the Small Causes Court, Bombay, at 2 P.M., on the 22nd inst., by order of the Court. Splendid opportunity to acquire a first-class instrument.

ON VIEW Mr. W. LIEBSCHWAGER'S valuable Furniture, Carriages, Horses, Garden, &c., at Grant Road, "Dilkhoosh Compound."

TO BE LET, at LANOWLI, Good Upper-storied BUNGALOW, Well-furnished, in large Compound. Apply "X.," care of this Office.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Limited.—Guarantee the purity of all Bedding manufactured by them, it being absolutely essential to health that all materials used for Bedding should be thoroughly reliable.

FOR SALE.—A young AUSTRALIAN COW, giving plenty of Milk, the property of an Officer who has left the Country, lowest price Rs. 300. Apply to OOMER JUMALL.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other Teas at even Re. 1-8 per lb. MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROUND Ladies' Revolving Ball Keyless Watches with Fancy Albert Chain complete, Rs. 55 to Rs. 175 each. Warranted for 5 years.—STEFENAUER & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets Show-room, open daily.

WANTED, AT ONCE, European and Native FARRIERS, none but good workmen need apply. Liberal wages. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla Commission Stables.

WANTED, experienced and competent BINDERS. Apply personally to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COMPOSITORS WANTED, News and Jobbing. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WANTED, six good ENGLISH WRITERS for the Office of the Plague Committee. Terms on application to the SECRETARY. Personal interview. Address—Malabar Hill.

MATHERAN.—TO LET from 15th March next, KHUSHROO LODGE, a newly-built, Commodious and very comfortable BUNGALOW, fully furnished, centrally situated and commanding a most lovely scenery. For rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS. "Peona Hotel," Poona, or "Rugby Hotel," Matheran.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories, and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

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"BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE," manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, from fresh Selected Fruit. Invaluable for Diarrhœa. Per Jar Re. 1-4, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE, Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 1.) To be had at this Office.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patella (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic............as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality," "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed in the Alexandra Hotel from—to— November, and have received every attention. The food was of excellent quality and plenty of it. The charges most moderate. I wish Mr. PESTONJI the success he deserves. I am well satisfied, and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to this Hotel.—W. RAMSDEN.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay;
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
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BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

A MEETING of the BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE will be held on MONDAY, April 5th, at which DEGREES will be conferred.

CANDIDATES entitled to DEGREES and desirous of being admitted must send in their Applications so as to reach the Registrar on or before THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1897.

D. MACDONALD, M.D. B.Sc.,
University Registrar,

Bombay, 13th March, 1897.

NOW READY.

TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1897.

With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
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GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

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SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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DAILY PRESERVE CRORES OF RUPEES.
There is not a single instance of
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 15.

WE have nothing to add to the telegraphic advices through Reuter referred to in our report under Saturday evening's date, no news through that medium calling for notice here having meantime come to hand. A telegram, however, the text of which has been communicated by the Council of France, and which appeared in our other columns this morning, modifies the prohibitory measures established in French ports against merchandise coming from regions infected by the plague.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts	57,000	71,000	132,000
„ Exports to U. Kingdom.	42,000	71,000	49,000
„ Continent	91,000	49,000	37,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	6,087,000	4,778,000	7,014,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	2,638,000	1,674,000	2,760,000
„ „ to Continent do.	2,199,000	1,761,000	2,562,000
„ Stock in the Ports	790,000	714,000	946,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 12th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	3,810,000	3,552,750	4,663,600
„ „ Surats	217,000	287,590	124,350

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	1,383,000	1,158,350	1,833,670
„ London	4,000	6,000	6,500
American Afloat	100,900	167,800	139,000
East Indian „	10,000	28,000	2,000
Total ...	1,497,900	1,359,850	1,981,170
Price of Middling-Americans ...	3 30-32d.	4 3-8d.	3 3-16d.
„ Good Dhollera	3 12-32d.	3 9-16d.	2 5-8d.
Difference	8-16d.	13-16d.	8-16d.

We now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton:—

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	3,36,80
„ „ Branches	„	„	16,37,687
Other „	Dec.	„	11,06,767
Government Securities	Inc.	„	48,900
Other authorised „	Unchanged.		
Loans	Inc.	„	3,39,999
Bills Discounted and Purchased	„	„	7,64,864
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	„	2,45,231
Cash	„	„	8,73,024

The market became very stringent again during the period covered by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day, but the rates at the Bank, and outside, remained at the previous level, the demand for accommodation not having necessitated any change. The figures now published, however, disclose an increase of 22 lakhs in the trade demand for Money at the Bank last week, compared with an addition of 3¼ lakhs in the week preceding, withdrawls to the extent of 11 lakhs having taken place from Private Deposits, while there was a sensible and a material increase, respectively, in Loans and Bills Discounted. The Bank's Cash Balance on Saturday afternoon, however showed a diminution of only some 3¾ lakhs, at 131½ lakhs as against a reduction of about 5 lakhs in the week peceding, the increase in trade requirements noted above, having been counterbalanced in a great measure by an accession to Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and bsanches, aggregating 19½ lakhs.

COTTON.—There has been only a small enquiry here to-day for this staple for shippers' account; but speculators are settling their Bengal and Broach contracts for this month's delivery. To-day being the commencement of the settlement, several delivery orders have been sent in; and it remains to be seen whether the Cotton will be taken up. The price to-day for these "Suttas" is Rs. 194 for Broach and Rs. 14½ for Bengal. Other quotations remain unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unchanged, only a trifling export business having been reported, prices being the same as quoted on Saturday.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,384	bales.
Wheat	4,393	cwts.
Rapeseed	771	„
Gingellyseed	5,223	„
Rice	5,711	„

FREIGHTS.—To-day a steamer is reported fixed for Dunkirk, March loading, with about 2,000 tons of cargo, at 11s. 6d. per ton; and small lots have been taken for other ports, at current rates.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady at 1s. 2 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A small amount of the latter, were placed, also some Wire Transfer, at the rate above quoted; and later on the market hardened 1-32d. all round, closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 3 3-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·68½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Three has been no business worth mentioning passing on this market to-day; and quotations have been almost nominal at 101¼ for 3½ per Cents for cash, and 101 5-8 for the next settlement, 97½ having been nominally quoted for Threes.

SHARES are unquotable, the Bazaar remaining closed.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

1-97—In person—Abdulla Husson vs Dadabhoy Dhunjibhoy Toddiwalla and others—Brown and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

664-96—Khunderao and S—Ram Gopal Ganeshdas vs Bapujee Sorabjee Framjee and others—Craigie L and O—Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

548-96—Bhaishanker and K—Jethabhai Premjee vs Keshawjee Kallianjee—Balkrishna V N K.

188-96—Mutubai and J—Parbhudas Hemchand, vs Chunilal Hemchand and others—Edgelow and G and C and M M.

437-95—Daphtary and F—Sadashiv Anunt Dhar and others vs Vishvanath Damodhur and others—Little and Co.

230-96—Wadia and G Syed Ebrahim bin Syed Mahomed and others, vs Latifabai and others—Ardesir H and D, and M H Khan.

678-95—Shamrao—Abdoola Futte Mahomed vs Gosman Abboo and another—Payne, G and S and In person

300-95—Dikshit and D—Goolam Hoosein Ahmed Miya and another vs Kazee Mohamed Miya bin Kazee Dada Miya—Tyabji, D and Co

461-96—Thakordas, D and C—Kara Damjee and another vs Cowasjee Eduljee Patell—Manshuklal D and J.

462-96—Payne G and S—Husein Nensey Khairaj vs Rahimtulla Khairaj and others—Little and Co and Thakordas D and C.

474-96—Payne G and S—Abdul Rahim Mahomed Hosein Junnerker vs Abdul Karim Mahomed Hoosein and other—Hiralal M and M

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.

For Judgment.

27-97—Chitnis M and M—Mankubai vs Dadaji Krishnarao Dhairyavan and others—Bicknell M and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

548-95—Payne G and S—Ardesir Byramjee Limboowalla Cooper vs L A Watkins.

13-97—Dikshit and D—Morarjee Valjee and others vs Bhat Khimjee Pitamber

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 13th March compared with the Statement of 6th March, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 6. Rs.	Mar. 13. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	67,00,000	68,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,68,540	53,05,341
Do. do. at Branches	21,74,697	38,12,383
Other Deposits	3,05,18,696	2,94,12,929
Post Bills	6,893	8,019
Credits, undrawn	20,95,446	21,39,110
Rs.	5,59,61,271	5,68,77,781
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,02,18,673	1,03,87,673
Other authorised Securities	39,88,126	39,88,126
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	60,05,303	63,85,255
Loans do. do. do.	1,26,02,701	1,31,42,709
Bills Discounted and purchased	87,16,658	94,81,528
Dead Stock	4,12,416	4,12,416
Stamps and Stationery	22,054	22,104
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	2,76,772	31,541
Cash	1,35,19,566	1,31,46,542
Rs.	5,59,62,271	5,68,77,781

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DE—March 9, at Balasore, the wife of B De, I C S, of a son.

LAZARUS—March 13, at Sargon House, Vepery, the wife of the Rev J Lazarus, B A, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HEATON—SLATER—March 11, at St Thomas Church, Howrah, by the Rev H Gouldsmith, Bernard Heaton, P W D, seventh son of the late Rev H E Heaton, of Plas Heaton, N Wales, to Lilian Gertrude, only daughter of J S Slater, Esq, Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

SMITHER—GRIFFITH—March 6, at Naraya, Durbhanga, by the Rev J Lamb, B D, Church of Scotland Mission, Calcutta, Maurice Smither, Indian Civil Service, to Kate Josephine (Minnie), only daughter of the late Thomas Douglas Griffith, of Colgong.

WATSON—RIVETT—March 2, at St Paul's Church, Umballa, by the Rev W Plowman, Frederick Lewis, second son of Captain J Watson, of Calcutta, to Ethel Marion, second daughter of J H Rivett, Esq, of Umballa.

DEATH.

MORRIS—March 9, at Bangalore, Sidney Arthur, the dearly loved son of John Williams Morris, and his wife Anne Charlotte, aged 3 years, 9 months and 25 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1897.

IT is difficult to understand the apparently contradictory action of Russia in the present phase of the Eastern Question. Towards Greece she assumes an attitude of the strictest international propriety. The Greek Government have sent troops into an island which has been given over to anarchy for months; Russia is indignant at such an outrage on international law, and considers it a wanton aggression, endangering European peace. But she has no scruple in offering 120,000 magazine rifles to Servia, and encouraging her to call out the whole of her reserves. Bulgaria, which is now wholly under Russian influence, has been preparing openly for war for some weeks past, and the Bulgarians are enthusiastic in praise of the courage and energy which the Greeks have displayed in this Cretan business. So strong is this feeling that an observer on the spot declares that Greece could set the Balkans in a blaze at any moment. If Servia and Bulgaria are getting ready for war it is not to fight for Turkish supremacy in Crete or Macedonia, or anywhere else. The gift of 120,000 rifles to Servia recalls the present of 30,000 weapons of precision and a large supply of ammunition to Montenegro some months since, at the very time that Prince Ferdinand consented to the re-baptism of the little Prince Boris as a symbol of complete submission in all things to Russian policy. Prince Ferdinand, King Alexander of Servia, and the King of Greece interchanged visits. It was regarded at the time as another symptom of political activity that the daughter of the Prince of Montenegro was married to the Crown Prince of Italy; a matrimonial alliance that was preceded by a visit from Nicholas I., Prince of Montenegro, to King Alexander at Belgrade, apparently with the intention of marrying another of the Montenegrin Princesses to that young sovereign. These comings and goings were regarded at the time as significant of political designs of a very wide-reaching character; on the one hand, tending to detach Italy from the Triple Alliance, and on the other, establishing a new Triple Alliance in the Balkans, which would enable Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro to hold their own against Austria and effectually isolate Roumania, which, under the Hohenzollern, King Charles had somewhat ostentatiously paraded his affiliation to the other Triple Alliance, which Russia has no particular reason to love. It was also conjectured that Prince Ferdinand's visit to Athens was not prompted solely by a desire to shake hands with King George of Greece. There was a disposition to believe that the Coburger, having paid a high price for the forgiveness and friendship of Russia, desired to forward the interests of his patron and of his principality by bringing Greece into the compact between the three Balkan States, under the protecting ægis of Russia. If that was the mission, and if it succeeded, we have at once a key to the reasons which have influenced Greece in apparently throwing prudence to the winds and staking her existence on an enterprise which if chivalrous would be undistinguishable from midsummer madness if the support of a combination of Powers had not been first secured. Nevertheless if an understanding exists between Russia and her Slavic satellites on the one part and Greece on the other, it is not easy to find a clue to the motives which have led Russian diplomats to vie with the Emperor William in manufacturing proposals for the coercion of Greece and compelling her to withdraw from Crete. Perhaps the clue may be found in the suggestion that Russia and France are playing a double game, leading the other Powers to oppose Greek aspirations until the time comes to suddenly turn round and stand revealed as the disinterested champions of the Hellenic idea. The speculation is more plausible than convincing; but then we have high authority for the dictum that European diplomatists sometimes diplomatise.

THE works in progress in the Special Drainage Department of the Municipality have been retarded during the course of the existing epidemic by the absence of workmen, but none of them have come to a standstill. Mr. J. W. Smith has been able to obtain from the contractors sufficient labour to warrant the anticipation that the Budget grants thereon will in almost every case be expended during the current year. They include works on the Mazagon Gravitation District, the Cumballa Hill Gravitation District, the Oomerkhady Sewerage District, and the street portions of the house-connections at Colaba; ovoid drains in Girgaum Road, Fergusson Road, and the Chinchpoogly Sewerage District. These works are useful enough, but they only touch as it were the fringe of the drainage that remains to be done. The departmental maps show that considerably more than one-half of Bombay is undrained. What is needed is the provision of air-compressing machinery and air and sewerage mains for the remaining section districts which cannot be drained by gravitation. These include the whole of Walkeshwar (Malabar Hill), the large area known as Parel, parts of Mazagon, the Fergusson Reclamation, the old Race Course, Fergusson Road, and Chinchpoogly. Until these works are carried out the sewerage of Bombay will remain in an uncompleted state menacing to the health of the growing population of the northern parts of the Island; when they have been accomplished Bombay will, in the opinion of Mr. Baldwin Latham, be the best drained city in the world. Some of the sectional districts have not even drains, while in the Elphinstone Reclamation and in Mazagon the drains are of the old type which carry off both sullage and storm water. The need for carrying out the sewerage of the Mazagon district is specially pressing, because of the great nuisance caused by the outfall at Kassara Basin. The attention of the Corporation has been called to the state of Kassara Basin year after year by Government, but no practical results have followed. The reports of the Executive from time to time as to the need for completing the drainage system generally and the manner of its accomplishment have been equally sterile, as will be seen from a brief epitome of the way in which delay has succeeded delay during the last two years.

A comprehensive report on the general question was submitted by Mr. J. W. Smith, the Drainage Engineer, in January 1895. He proposed the location of the Shone pneumatic compressing machinery, by which alone the drainage of the low-lying northern districts can be effectively carried out, at Love Grove, close to the present pumping station. The report pointed out that this arrangement would be more economical than that of having various stations scattered over the city. Not only could land be obtained at Worli at a cheaper rate, but also more effective supervision would be assured, and the multiplication of nuisances would be avoided by centralisation. Mr. Smith stated that when once the necessary machinery was provided, the work in any sectional district could be selected and carried out at pleasure, as the one district would not be interdependent upon the other. The estimated cost of the air-compressing machinery, including buildings, purchase of land, and air main, with contingencies and supervision, was put down at eight and a-quarter lakhs of rupees. The report was forwarded to the Corporation by Mr. Acworth, the then Commissioner, who strongly supported the proposals it contained and elaborately entered into the merits of the Shone pneumatic system of drainage, which he showed had been successful in Oriental as well as European cities. The Commissioner's letter and Mr. Smith's report were referred to a Committee of eleven members, including Major Scott, Mr. Hargrave, and Mr. Rebsch, names which are guarantees that the Committee was not wanting in expert engineering knowledge. The Committee reported that after careful deliberation they considered the Shone system the only one suitable for completing the drainage of the city in those areas which could not be sewered by gravitation to Love Grove. The adoption of Mr. Smith's proposals was therefore recommended. The report was considered in April 1895, when it was decided on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta that the Corporation would not commit itself to the entire adoption of the Shone system until the result of its utilization in Colaba had been ascertained, but they were prepared to make grants for the preparation of plans and estimates for the Shone system in the unsewered districts. Nearly two years have gone by since then, and the success of the new system in Colaba has been continuous. During the whole of the time it has worked without a hitch, and has fully justified the most favourable anticipations. Sullage has been taken by the new system from the houses in Colaba Causeway, from the Tramway Stables, the night soil depot, the new B. B. and C. I. Railway station, and a number of houses at Victoria Bunder. The usefulness of the system would have been still more clearly demonstrated had the work of connecting the houses with the drains been vigorously pushed on. It was delayed for many months pending a final decision of the question as to whether the landlords or the public should pay for the improvement. When at last that point was settled, notices were served upon the owners to connect, and every inducement was offered for them to do so. In cases where the neglect of the owners to comply with the notice has led to prosecutions, an extremely lenient view of the matter has been taken by the Magistrates and only very nominal fines have been imposed. But the fact that many of the houses remain unconnected does not affect the question of the suitability of the Shone system to a city like Bombay. That has now been clearly demonstrated.

In October last the Corporation was once more called upon by Government to abate the nuisance at Kassara Basin. The reply was to the effect that three or four months later, when the Commissioner was fully assured of the thorough success of the working of the Shone system in Colaba, he would be in a position to lay before the Corporation his proposals for continuing the application of that system to the remaining sectional portions of the city which could not be drained by gravitation. It was added that with the adoption of the system the nuisance at Kassara Basin would come to an end. The period of three or four months mentioned in this report has gone by, and the question of completing the drainage is no nearer solution than it was then, or for that matter two years previously. The extent to which the plague has found its chief pabulum in the very districts that would be benefited by the adoption of Mr. Smith's proposals speakes loudly, as we have again and again pointed out, in favour of prompt action. If the Corporation desires to retain the control of the sanitation of the city there should be no further delay in carrying out the drainage work, for in addressing the members of the Chamber of Commerce three weeks ago Lord Sandhurst said: "The drainage question is mainly one for experts to settle, and their opinion must be obtained, and the settlement made, or existing proposals rapidly carried out." It is clear from this that Government mean business. No one who has read Mr. Baldwin Latham's report of 1890 can doubt the views of the most eminent authorities as to the necessity for a system of precipitation in the low lying districts of the island; and no one can doubt the urgency of the matter. Prompt action is the more necessary since the provision of machinery and plant from England and its erection must necessarily occupy many months, so that in any case immediate relief cannot be looked for. Further delay in making a start will be inexcusable.

AT home the plans for the celebration of Her Majesty's reign are "roughed out," if not practically concluded. We in India have had far too much to think of at the present to make much progress in the matter of arrangements. All the same from various parts of the country we hear of meetings being held and subscriptions raised. In London the celebrations will include an open-air thanksgiving at St. Paul's. Her Majesty considers that her people would rather see herself than know that she was sitting through an hour's service within any church. She therefore resolved to make her route through the London streets as long as possible, and in no case to leave her carriage. It was decided, looking at all the circumstances, therefore, that the Diamond Jubilee day programme, while suggesting reminiscences of the Jubilee of 1887 and the thanksgiving in the City for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, should differ from both in the curtailment of the religious service and in the greater extension given to the street pageantry. On the steps of the Cathedral the service will be held, and after it her Majesty will proceed to the Mansion House, where she will receive addresses from the Lord Mayor, the Corporation, and from the City. Returning to Buckingham Palace Her Majesty will pass through a special enclosure occupied by children as in the 1887 Jubilee. Her Majesty's procession will be preceded by the carriages of the Colonial Premiers, the suites of foreign Princes, the officers of State, and the clergy. Accompanying the Queen in her procession will be the Princess of Wales, the Empress Frederick, and the Duchess of Coburg, and all the Royal ladies of the Queen's family and the ladies of the foreign Royal families. Surrounding Her Majesty's carriage on horseback will be the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Coburg, the Duke of Connaught, and all Her Majesty's grown-up grandsons, and such sons-in-law as are not themselves kings. It is said that no sovereign other than Her Majesty, if not of blood relationship to the Queen, will have a place in the pageant.

ANOTHER attempt is to be made to stir up enthusiasm concerning the proposed junction of India and Ceylon by rail. Mr. John Ferguson, a Colombo colonist, has gone home, and is shortly to read a paper before the associated Chambers of Commerce on the subject of the "Indo-Ceylon Railway." Estimates and provisional designs for the construction of the line have been prepared and approved, and will be submitted for consideration by the Chambers. The proposed line is to be twenty miles long, and is to run across Adam's Bridge. The flats between the mainland and India, called Adam's bridge, the Chambers are assured, is no more than six feet below the surface of the water—a fact no doubt, but an embankment would have to be built very much more than six feet above the water-line to render it a safe permanent way. However, the scheme which Mr. Ferguson will propound is said to have been approved by the Government of India, and it is urged that the scheme is all the more desirable now that Colombo has been made a naval base. It is not known whether sterling or rupee capital is to float the concern, but we shall doubtless hear more about it after Mr. Ferguson has had his opportunity of entering into details before business men and experienced financiers.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST will leave for Karachi in the R. I. M. S. Canning, embarking at 10-30 p. m. on Wednesday next, and will return to Bombay at about 6 a. m., on Tuesday, the 23rd idem. Salutes of 17 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery at sun-rise on Thursday and on the 23rd, respectively, to announce the departure and return of his Excellency.

THE result of yesterday's balloting at the Chamber of Commerce for two Trustees of the Port, in place of those whose term of office expires on 31st instant, was that the following gentlemen were elected:—The Hon. Mr. A. Abercrombie, of Messrs. Latham Abercrombie and Co., and Mr. A. F. Beaufort, of Messrs. Lyon and Co.

THE Governor's letter to the President of the Municipal Corporation on the subject of the appointment of the Plague Committee was again considered yesterday by the Corporation. It was resolved to adopt the report of the Committee appointed to consider the letter, and the President was requested to address Government in terms of the report, stating that though the Corporation consider that the language employed in section 3 of Government notification is not consistent with the constitutional position and functions of the Corporation, they will content themselves in the present grave crisis by putting on record their objection to such language and to any inference that may be drawn from it being considered as a precedent. The Corporation respectfully submit that, in view of the large expenditure now being demanded, Government may be pleased to give some assurance that a fair and reasonable portion of the expenditure will eventually be met from Imperial funds, and that no unnecessary expenditure should be incurred.

MR. ABDOOL HOOSEIN ADUMJEE PEERBHOY, J.P. of Bombay, is a candidate for the vacancy of the seat occasioned in the Municipal Corporation by the death of Mr. Vundrawandas Purshotumdas, who was a member on behalf of rate-payers of the Bhuleshwar ward.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 20th February 1897 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1896 of 2,378 maunds and Rs. 61,792 in the earnings.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the February "Atlantic Monthly" draws a picture of the late Lord Tennyson, drawing his wife in an invalid-chair up Freshwater Cliff: "I relieved him for a short time, says the visitor, "but though I did not betray myself, I found the effort a tremendous one. He was, however, a very strongly built man. There was something infinitely touching in the sight of this great poet—to my mind the third greatest of our race, after Shakespeare and Milton—fulfilling thus the homelier offices of conjugal affection. The writer says he lived with the Tennysons for several weeks on a footing "almost of intimacy." "One evening at Macmillan's," he adds, "when I was in the drawing-room, some one told me (I think it was Mr. Hughes) that Tennyson had come, but that he was in a very bad humour, would not leave the ante-room, and seemed determined to contradict everybody. I stayed where I was!"

SOME very strange particulars are alleged in a breach of promise action in which the pleadings have just been delivered, the suit being one brought in the High Court in London. There is to be no fair plaintiff to win the sympathy of the jury for her injured affections. It is the young man in this case who seeks redress at the hands of his alleged fiancee. The plaintiff is, or was, a Gentile, while the object of his affections is of the Jewish religion. Her parents objected to their daughter's alliance with one outside the pale of their religion, whereupon the young lady, with a view apparently of reconciling her parents' objections, is alleged to have informed her lover that she would consent to marry him if he would become converted. The ardent swain readily complied with the condition thus imposed upon him, and went through all the formalities and rites necessary for his conversion; but, notwithstanding this, the young lady has declined to marry him, and repudiates the alleged promise. He now claims damages. The young lady is reputed to be very wealthy.

IT is officially announced as stated recently in our telegrams that Lord Rosmead has resigned his position at the Cape in consequence of the state of his health, and proposes to return to England in April. It is also announced that the Queen has approved the appointment of Sir Alfred Milner as Lord Rosmead's successor in the offices of Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner for South Africa. The appointment of Sir Alfred Milner to be Lord Rosmead's successor pleases everybody in England. We suppose, remarks a home paper, it will also please everybody in South Africa, except those who find it to their interest not to have too strong a man installed at Government House, Cape Town. He will go out, we take it, with the full consciousness that he is not so much the head of the State in a self-governing colony as the representative of the Empire and the Crown in a great tract of British territory.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE PORTE AND THE POWERS.

LONDON, MAR. 14.

The Porte, replying to the second Note of the Powers, is willing to concentrate the Turkish troops in Crete in the fortified towns, whenever the Greek troops evacuate the Island.

PROPOSED BLOCKADE OF CRETE.

It is announced at Rome that the Powers have now decided not to reply to the Greek Note, but to blockade Crete at once.

BOMBARDMENT OF SPINALONGA.

MARCH 15.

The *Times*, correspondent at Canea telegraphs that the Greek insurgents are bombarding Spinalonga, whither the British, French, and Italian warships have proceeded.

Greek Volunteers continue to land in Crete.

MURDER OF AN ARMENIAN RELIEF AGENT.

M. Yussaf, the Agent of the British Armenia Relief Committee, has been murdered at Diarbekir and robbed of five hundred pounds.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL ILLEGAL.

The judges of the Queen's Bench Division in the case of the book-maker, Dunn, have decided that betting in Tattersall's enclosure is illegal.

HIGH MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

It is rumoured that Sir Mansfield Clarke is likely to succeed Sir Redvers Buller as Adjutant-General of the Forces.

General Luck, former Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, is spoken of as being in the running for the Madras Command.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

The *Daily News* publishes the following special telegrams, dated London, March 14 :—

At a meeting held at St. James Hall, to-day. Mr. Labouchere declared that England was engaged on the base work of coercing the Greeks because the Powers had ordered it.

A mass meeting was held in Trafalgar Square, this afternoon, when the Cretan question was discussed, and several speakers addressed the meeting. There is great hostility here towards the German Emperor.

Mr. Gladstone is issuing a pamphlet on the Greco-Cretan question, in which he states that the Cretans were unaware that autonomy was granted to them, and that the Greeks were still relying upon English support, but were uninformed.

French opinion is that Russia absolutely opposes the grant of a plebiscite to Crete.

BETTING ON RACE-COURSES.

An important decision has been given here (London) by the bench of five Judges which is likely to have far-reaching effects. The Judges have decided that betting in race-course rings is illegal.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, MARCH 15.

There were 45 new cases and 22 deaths in the city, to-day. The total number of cases is 680, and 547 deaths. In the plague hospital 16 cases were sent, and 13 died. The total is 420 cases, and 252 deaths ; leaving 90 cases under treatment in the hospital. The total mortality is 62 from the 8th to the 14th instant. 54 patients were admitted in the Mahomedan hospital ; 21 died ; 13 recovered ; and 20 are under treatment.

The Military were out again to-day. The arrangements were the same as on the first day. The operations were commenced from what was left in the Sukerwar Peit. Long rows of closed shops were opened where owners would not, or could not, come forward. In various places small fires were burning, destroying old clothes. The soldiers were engaged in white-washing and fumigating. It is reported they discovered three cases in Budhwar Peit, and the same number in Sukerwar Peit.

FAMINE MEETING AT LATHI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LATHI, MARCH 14.

A meeting was called here under the presidency of his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Lathi for the relief of the sufferers from famine in the Bombay Presidency. All Bhayats, Mulgirasias merchants, and leading citizens of the city had assembled. The Thakore Saheb made an appropriate speech, and explained in feeling terms, the object of the meeting, and Rs. 500 were subscribed on the spot. The Karbhari Saheb, Mr. Krishnalalbhai, thanked his Highness for the trouble he had undertaken, and the assembly dispersed.

THE VINCHOOR ADOPTION CASE.

Mr. Purshottam Gangadhar wires to us from Nasik :—"I am glad to inform you that the quarrel about the adoption at Vinchoor has been unanimously settled."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAR. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 13.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Lesimbro left, to-day, for Bombay.

COLOMBO, MARCH 15.

French mail steamer Ville de la Ciotat, from Marseilles, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 12-32
The Manchester Market has been	quiet.
2¾ per cent. Consols	112 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	29 1-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Bhamo route to China right.

Telegrams for stations in Uruguay except Montevideo must be written in plain Spanish.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 14.

10 p.m.	74·3

MONDAY.—MARCH 15.

6 a.m.	71·8
11 a.m.	77·4
2 p.m.	80·9
4 p.m.	81·2

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 26.

THE REVIVAL OF PEDESTRIANISM.

THE very welcome fillip given to professional pedestrianism by the series of matches indulged in by Mills, Downer, Bredin, Watkins, Bacon, and one or two other noted foot-runners, should be immensely gratifying to all lovers of straightforward sport. Up to the present there has not been so much as a murmur heard as to the genuineness of any of the races in which the runners mentioned have taken part. To north-countrymen the revival ought to prove of especial interest, for it must be to Sheffield, Manchester, Newcastle, Edinburgh, and one or two other centres in the north of England, that the sporting public must look for that enterprise which alone can "keep the pot a-boiling." In one or two quarters I have observed a tendency to place the ex-amateur champions on altogether higher pedestals than those accorded to well-known and recognised "pros." This seems to be a mistake. Not for a moment would anyone desire to rob these new professional champions of an hour of the lustre which clings to their performances in their newer sphere, but it must appeal to all lovers of fairness that some injustice is being done to Bredin in lumping him together with the men who have had perforce to embrace professionalism for the simple reason that they had been debarred the amateur ranks. We have known Clowery, and Wallace, and Jackson, and Hudson, and Williamson, and Harry Hutchens, and Gent as out-and-out professional runners, kept and trained for certain purposes. They never came under the ban of the A.A.A. because they never posed in one part while acting another. We all know it is the fashion to worship the rising sun ; but the less we hear of the gossip about men who have "honestly and straightforwardly gone over to professionalism" the better. Except in the case of Bredin nothing of the sort has happened, and I am old-fashioned enough to believe that so long as these lines are drawn between the classes, it will be just as well to call a spade a spade. Before leaving this topic, it has occurred to me of late that if a meeting of gentlemen concerned in the future welfare of pedestrianism could be convened at the present juncture, and a few simple rules drawn up for the good government of foot-running, a long lease of life might be secured for an always fascinating sport. The proprietors of the principal running grounds in the kingdom would probably be the most fitting body to undertake the work, with some notability at the head to give it tone, if needs be. There can be too much legislation in sporting matters, as we all know, but the time certainly seems ripe for the inauguration of some such body as I have hinted at.

HONOURS FOR A YOUNG CHESS PLAYER.

Lovers of that most enthralling of indoor-games, chess, have frequently been entertained during the past few years with such exhibitions of skill as rarely fall to the lot of those who have not yet come under its spell. The marvellous and almost bewildering play of our own champion, Mr. Blackburne, has provided such treats as must remain in the memory for a lifetime. Just recently the international tourney between England and America aroused the enthusiasm of followers of the game from one end of the globe to the other, and when, at the finish of a contest that may yet become historical, the Englishman had proved victorious all well-meaning sportsmen felt a bit prouder of our isle, and readily understood the enthusiasm with which the result was received in the select circle. In chess columns attention has already been drawn to the steady, unwearying, watchful play of young Mr. Bellingham, of Dudley, Staffordshire, who for upwards of two hours bore on his own shoulders the responsibility of winning or drawing the international match. It was no light task for a player whose summers number no more than 23 to be engaged upon, and, without wishing to be unduly eulogistic, it may be said in this column of facts and fancies that he at any rate has proved himself to be cast in the mould from which celebrities and oft-times champions come. It is a wonderful game ; an old authority I sometimes consult says of chess : A nice and intricate game, in imitation of a battle between two armies. Then follow no fewer than 39 set rules, with three lengthy applications to some of these. Nuttall gives a rather more elaborate definition of the game, which runs as follows : A scientific game played by two parties, with different pieces, on a board divided into sixty-four squares. The pieces of each player are differently coloured, and consist of a king, a queen, two bishops, two knights, two rooks or castles, and eight pawns. Those who have once mastered a few of the higher flights of the game bear eloquent testimony as to the peculiar sway it exercises over its devotees," and for this reason, more than any other, probably, I have never felt justified in following it too closely. At the same time it is possible to take a passing interest in the doings of our great masters, and note the progress also of our younger giants. Coming back once again to the doings of the young Midland player, it was mentioned to me quite recently that when Mr. Blackburne was last in the district he noted the promising style of young Bellingham, going so far as to affirm that ere long he would prove himself to be one of England's foremost chess players. Very few, probably, anticipated that this prediction would come so near fulfilment in so short space of time.

KEEN V. GEORGE.

The contemplated match between J. Keen, the old cyclist, and Walter G. George, the ex-amateur champion runner, will not appeal with any great force, I am afraid, to the modern supporter of our games. By supporter in this case I mean the thousands who provide the "gate," or sinews of war. It is a long time now since George was able to attract a crowd, and a longer still since Keen's phenomenal powers awheel sent a crowd delirious with enthusiasm, and, therefore, I am disposed to think that both would be well advised in taking the rest and leisure they have earned. As a rule, these contests between weather-beaten and often fortune-Crowned heroes of the past approach the ludicrous. We may see the old fire in the fast-dimming eyes for a brief instant ; we may note the old pose and the old spirit of conquest—these old champions invariably retain most of their outward characteristics—but how often do we hear the exclamation afterwards about the spirit being willing and the flesh weak. Before now it has been my lot to gaze upon veteran football players opposed to some of the younger blood, both at Rugby and the Association game, but the old 'uns have usually caved in long before the end came. Rowland Hill would be no match for Allan at half, H. Vassall would probably find himself hustled off the ball or downed on the instant by a youngster like Stout, the Gloucestershire forward. And so one might run on. That there are noteworthy exceptions, no one will deny. The great McMillan—and surely no other adjective could here be applied—Arthur Gould, the Grace brothers (E. M. and W. G.), and that rare type of a sportsman, A. N. Hornby, are merely exceptions that prove the rule Candidly, no one could be a warmer admirer of these than I am, but I cannot bring myself to believe that either John Keen or W. G. George can emulate the deeds of other days in such a manner as any of those here enumerated. It is well-nigh two years ago since I was an eye-witness of a little sporting affair in which George played a part. An athletic gathering had come to a close, and as the officials lingered on the ground an argument was commenced on the form of present as compared with former champions, and in a short time a match was made for a wager between the mile record-holder (George) and a comparatively unknown runner, the latter receiving a fairly long start in a mile. Of all the scores of races I had witnessed George take part in, not one of them gave me the same uncomfortable feeling as did this one. He struggled and struggled again, and really came with a bit of his old dash in the last quarter, but, to use a sporting phrase, he was beaten out of sight, much to his own chagrin and the keenest disappointment of his friends. These are events I do not care to gaze upon, fun as it may be to some people. There is little probability of either Keen or George losing much over the suggested match, and it may prove a draw for the public, but if I have a wish at all on the subject, it is that I may not be there to see. Many years ago I saw Jem Mace in his prime, and a straighter hitter or more skilful boxer I desire never to see. When he permitted himself to be made an example of by Charlie Mitchell, young enough to be his grandson, I had no particular estimation for the judgment of those who call themselves his friends. No ; the less we see of the shattering process of our old-time idols the better shall we be satisfied.

A STORY OF LADY MARTIN.

Turning awhile from the playing field to the stage, the following little anecdote may interest a few old theatre-goers who can recall the many brilliant triumphs of Lady Theodore Martin in the early fifties. I came across it the other day amongst others of a similar character in my collection. The author of the story is now a successful and popular writer in various fields. It runs thus :—Mrs. Martin's (at the time this was written Theodore Martin had not been honoured by Her Most Gracious Majesty with a knighthood) appearance at Stratford carries my mind back to one occasion when I had the happiness of seeing her in London. It was in 1851, and I was up for my matriculation. There was then a coffee-house nearly opposite Somerset House—"Sam's Coffee House"—and there I stayed. The Olympic Theatre was close at hand, and there on the eve of my examination, Helen Faucit played Pauline in the Lady of Lyons. I don't think any papers were any the worse because I went to see her, and I know it had been a pleasant memory to me in all the intervening years. She had, I believe, already retired from the stage then, but with that gracious goodness which is part of her character, she came forward on the very eve of her marriage to play for the benefit of a veteran actor, William Farren. There was rather a comical incident that evening. When Pauline is brought home to the cottage—so terrible a contrast to the home of love which Melnotte had pictured to her—and when all her soul finds utterance in the expression, "Oh, that he would but ask my forgiveness!" there were a good many moist eyes in the theatre. One sturdy-looking rustic in the pit was not accustomed evidently to conceal his feelings ; he had no shame whatever in the big, scalding tears that coursed each other down his innocent nose and over his rubicund visage, nor in the very audible sobs which burst from him. But the London audience was impatient, and cried out "S-s-s-s-h ! S-s-s-s-h ! Turn him out ! Turn him out ! The poor fellow was indignant. He tried hard to dam the current of his tears with a flaming red cotton pocket-handkerchief with white spots on it ; and as to his sobs they only swelled his voice into someting like a roar as he exclaimed, "Oi—Oi—Oi—can't help it !" I looked at Pauline, and saw her lip quiver with an emotion foreign to the part." Such is the pretty little anecdote concerning one of the last appearances of one of the brightest ornaments that ever adorned the British or any other stage.

WILLIAM FARREN'S RECORD.

Were any present day dramatic critic daring enough to draw invidious comparisons between the modern stars of the stage and old footlight favourites, he would probably bring a hornet's nest about his ears. We all have our favourites, I suppose, but personally I am more than half-inclined to side with Oliver Goldsmith in his eulogium upon "Old books, old wine," etc. William Farren was something before my time—that is to say, before the time when one is able to discriminate between acting and acting. But let me speak of his famous record. In the early seventies he created Sir Geoffrey Champneys in "Our Boys," and it is recorded that for more than eleven hundred consecutive performances never missed being at his post for a single night—an attendance record his kindly biographer adds, unlikely to be beaten. It may not be generally known that this celebrated old actor comes of distinguished stock, but such is the case. More than a century ago now "The School for Scandel" was being acted at Drury-lane, I glean from "The Dramatic Peerage," with a Miss Farren as Lady Teazle. So it is recorded in the Diary of a Lady of Quality, and no sooner had the clever actress gone behind the scenes that the Earl of Derby left his box and joined her. It was a case of love at first sight ! Though married he was, in common with all the gay world, enchanted with the piquant actress, and went into raptures over her performance. On the death of the Countess of Derby, which occurred some three years later, he married Miss Farren, and the late Earl Derby, the "Rupert of Debate," whose speaking statue in Parliament Green gazes on the scene of his many oratorical triumps, was the offspring of that union. William Farren, of "Our Boys," claimed descent from that clever actress's family, and was the son of William Farren, a distinguished comedian at the beginning of this century, and who, after accumulating a large fortune, retired from the stage in 1855. Almost the last time I saw the veteran actor of whose record in "Our Boys" I have already spoken, was in "As You Like It" with Miss Marie Lytton's company. And what a company this talented actress attracted around her. William Farren as Adam, Kyrle Bellew as Orlando, Lionel Brough as Touchstone, and others, but little removed from the first rank of star artists. How I revelled in the wrestling match, and glowed with admiration at the lithe, supple figure of young Bellew as he mastered his burly opponent in the bout. Ah me, we rarely see such performances now a days, I'm thinking.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE first game in the first round was played off, last evening, between Mr. H. Cheetham and Mr. H. R. Hume, and was notable for the way in which a game can be snatched out of the fire. Mr. Hume having won the first set easily by 6 games to 3, and with 5 games in hand and forty points to Mr. Cheetham's 2 games and 15 points in the second set, it looked as though nothing remained but the usual clapping for the winner. But from this point the game changed entirely. Mr. Cheetham, who had been playing a purely defensive game, now assumed the offensive, and forcing his opponent back by well-judged lobs, went up to the net, and beat his opponent at his own game, and won the set amidst great excitement. The third set was fairly easily won by Mr. Cheetham, 6 games to 2, but was probably the time when the best rallies occurred. Mr. Cheetham now has to meet Mr. J. C. Brooks on Wednesday.

MILITARY NEWS.

PRIVILEGE Leave of Absence is granted to 2nd Lieutenant H.W.G. Keddie, R. A., from 17th March to 15th May next.

GENERAL leave of absence in India, from 11th March to 1st April, is granted to Lieutenant F. W. Mackenzie, Royal Artillery.

SURGEON MAJOR A. A. LYLE, A.M.S., is appointed to the charge of the Station Hospital Colaba in anticipation of the Sanction of the Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command.

NINETY days accumulated privilege leave of absence out of India, is granted to Major H. B. N. Bewicke, 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment, from 1st April, or date of availing himself of it.

M. MAURICE LEUDET, in the *Figaro*, congratulating the women of England on their victory of last week, contrives to throw some strikingly original light on the history of the movement in favour of female suffrage in this country. According to him the Primrose League, of which "Mrs. Gladstone was president in the now-distant-days when her husband belonged to the Conservative party," has been the chief agent in preparing the nation for the reform. At the same time he traces to "Mrs. Mary Wolfstecrone," the origin of the whole agitation, and he cites Lady Henry "Sommerset," Mrs. Fawcett, Lady Aberdeen, and Lady Dilke as its principal living promoters—a somwhat extraordinary group to lead a Tory forlorn hope. For M. Leudet assumes without doubt that the women would vote solid for the Conservatives, and are, indeed, burning to wreak vengeance on the Liberals and Radicals who have ungallantly refused to give them a lift. All this must be intensely amusing to the able gentleman who represents the *Figaro* in London.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presiding.

LORD SANDHURST AND THE CORPORATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dharamsi asked for and obtained priority for considering H. E. the Governor's letter to the President on the subject of the appointment of the Plague Committee. He moved that the report of the Committee appointed to consider the letter of his Excellency be approved and adopted, and that the President be requested to address Government in terms thereof. The report was as follows :—

"The Committee beg to recommend the Corporation to adopt the following resolutions :—1. That the President be requested to convey to H. E. the Governor the sincere thanks of the Corporation for the courteous assurances contained in his letter. 2. That the Corporation without discussing the necessity of appointing the Plague Committee for objects which could have been, and were being largely, carried out without such intervention, or the legality of the course adopted by Government, will cordially co-operate and give all such assistance as may be necessary to carry out the measures adopted by the Committee. 3. That, though the Corporation consider that the language employed in section 3 of Government notification is not consistent with the constitutional position and function of the Corporation, they will content themselves in the present grave crisis by putting on record their objection to such language and to any inference that may be drawn from it being considered as a precedent, especially as they are persuaded that nothing further is meant than to require their assistance as is done in section 5 with regard to the Commissioner of Police, who is a direct servant of Government. 4. That the Corporation would respectfully submit that, in view of the large expenditure now being demanded from the Corporation, Government may be pleased to give some assurance that a fair and reasonable portion of the expenditure will eventually be met from Imperial funds, the efforts towards stamping out the plague being in a great measure an Imperial question quite as much as a local one. 5. The Corporation feel sure that Government will recognize the propriety of not allowing the expenditure to be unlimited or uncontrolled, and the Corporation respectfully request that, bearing in mind the present depleted state of the Municipal balances owing to the heavy decrease in Municipal revenues and the large expenditure already incurred in suppressing the plague, Government will be pleased to direct that in no event should the expenditure of the Plague Committee be allowed to exceed five lakhs of rupees without reference to, and sanction of, the Corporation.—Abdalla M. Dharamsi, G. W. Roughton, Nowrosji N. Wadia, G. Cotton, Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar, K. N. Bahadurji."

In support of his motion, Mr. Dharamsi said that the report was carefully considered by the Committee and certain important additions had been made to the amendment moved by Mr. Cotton on the last occasion when the letter was placed before the Corporation. There were two important additions made in paras. 4 and 5 of the report, the first addition being the request made to Government to give the Corporation an assurance that some contribution could be made from Imperial funds, and the second being the recognition of the necessity and propriety of not allowing the expenditure being incurred without any check or control, and that the expenditure should not be allowed to exceed five lakhs of rupees. The Committee had considered the letter in all its bearings and aspects, and he trusted the Corporation would carry the resolution without any discussion.

Mr. Cotton seconded the motion, remarking that it would not be necessary nor dignified to discuss the subject at any length.

Mr. Kur thought that it would have been better if Government had appointed on the Plague Committee a Mahomedan and a Hindu gentleman, and also Mr. Vincent, who was so well acquainted with the city and the customs of its inhabitants.

Mr. Vincent said it was very good of Mr. Kur to make some flattering remarks about him, but he assured him that he was in communication with the Committee every day, and proved more useful outside the Committee than on it. He gave whatever assistance General Gatacre and his Committee required of him.

THE LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE CASE.

Mr. K. M. Shroff appreciated the wisdom and moderation with which the Committee had acted, but he did not think the legal aspect was properly considered. In order to ascertain the legal position of the Corporation and the Committee, he moved an amendment that the consideration of the Committee's report be deferred for a week, and in the meantime the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain the joint opinion of counsel (one of whom should be the Advocate-General) on the following points:—(1) Whether para. 1 of Government notification No. 1204-702, and dated 5th March 1897, is operative specially having regard to section 57 (1) and (2 b) 79, 80 and 82 of Bombay Municipal Act III. of 1888, and whether the appointment of Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. James require the approval of the Corporation or the Standing Committee (2) Whether having regard to section 68 of the Municipal Act, and sections 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427 and 429 of the same, is para. 2 of the same notification operative ? (3) Whether having regard to sections 77, 78, 79 80, 82 and 86 of the Municipal Act is para. 3 of the said notification operative ? (4) Whether para. 4 of the notification is operative having regard to sections 111 and 118 of the Municipal Act, and whether under section 111 of the Act, the Standing Committee and the Secretary will be justified in refusing to pass cheques for expenses incurred under para. 4 of the notification ; (5) Under what sections of the Municipal Act and the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897 can paras. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the notification be considered to be operative and legal. (6) What is the "control" referred to in chapter XX. of the Municipal Act, and whether such control can be exercised by the issue of notification No. 1204, General Department, dated 5th March 1897 ? (7) Whether it was necessary to amend the Municipal act in order to legalise the operation of the notification in question ? (8) To state the position of the Corporation in regard to the notification in question."

Mr. Bomanji Master seconded the amendment.

"THE BLUDGEON CLAUSE."

Mr. Unvalla was in favour of the amendment as Government had not assigned any reasons for applying the bludgeon clause, and as the Corporation had made ample provisions so that the work of the Committee might not be hampered.

Dr. Katrak was in favour of sending an early reply to Government in terms of the report, and suggested that the points raised by Mr. Shroff be considered later on.

Dr. Bahadurji was of opinion that the points raised in the amendment should be dealt with when the question of paying the Municipal Commissioner's salary came on before them. They could refuse to pay him as he was serving on the Committee without their permission.

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi, replying, said that the Committee did consider the question of legality, and it was no use refering it to Counsel.

Mr. Shroff's amendment was lost on a division only four members voting in its favour, and the original motion was carried.

APPLICATION OF DR. CHOWKSEY'S SERVICES.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Dr. Bahadurji moved "That, having regard to the varied and valuable services of Dr. N. H. Chowksey to the Municipality, the Corporation request the Municipal Commissioner to engage the full-time services of Dr. Chowksey on the permanent staff as Second Assistant Health Officer, on a salary of Rs. 700 per mensem, rising to Rs. 900 by biennial increments of Rs. 100, and desires that such appointment should be included in the schedule, and requests the Commissioner and the Standing Committee to amend the schedule accordingly ; that, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will be prepared to increase the budget grant of the Health Department for the ensuing year by adding thereto the amount of Dr. Chowksey's salary (5). That Dr. Chowksey should devote the whole of his time to Municipal work, continuing to attend to his present fire bridge duties, and remain in charge of the Arthur Road Hospital, while the epidemic lasts, and, thereafter, perform such duties in connection with the hospital, or the Health Department, as may from time to time be entrusted to him by the Municipal Commissioner." In support of his motion, Dr. Bahadurji said that Dr. Chowksey's good work was testified to by all who had visited the Arthur Road Hospital, where plague patients had been treated for the last six months. Dr. Chowksey was working several hours at the hospital, both day and night, and all who had observed him treating the patients there with one voice and accord praised his deligence and skill that he brought to bear on the unfortunate victims of the plague, and admired this devotion to duty, which he discharged so cheerfully without any fuss or ostentation. He had no hesitation in saying that the profession was proud of Dr. Chowksey, not only for his great ability in the calling he followed, but for affording an example to other members of that profession to stand their guns and to face the danger attendant on the duties with the courage and fortitude which had characterised his career in connection with the Arthur Road Hospital. (Hear, here). Dr. Bahadurji condemned the messages sent by Reuter's agency to England to the effect that Native practitioners of the city had all fled away to escape the plague, and those who stayed in the city would not attend, and much less touch the plague patients. It was a calumny and a slander which could not be sufficiently condemned. The profession was proud of Dr. Chowksey's devotion to his duty and his self-sacrificing work, and it would be an honour to the Corporation if he was put on their permanent staff. Dr. Chowksey at present was paid altogether Rs. 525 a month, out of which Rs. 150 were paid from the Leper Asylum Fund, and only Rs. 150 were paid for his duty at the Arthur Road Hospital. Dr. Bahadurji hoped the Corporation would engage him as a full-time officer by way of appreciating his work and services. (Applause.)

Mr. Cotton seconded the proposal, observing that he had to pass by the hospital every day, and had frequent opportunities of witnessing the good work done by Dr. Chowksey. He was very much struck with the way in which he was doing his duty ; he devoted himself to it as a labour of love, his self-sacrifice being of a character which gained the admiration of all who came in contact with him. (Applause.). For a number of years Dr. Chowksey was working on a remuneration for less than what a man of his capacity deserved, and it behoved the Coporation, as a matter of justice, if not for the appreciation of his services, to give him an adequate remuneration. Dr. Bahadhurji was not asking much when he asked them to employ him permanently.

Professor Muller, in supporting the resolution, said that Dr. Chowksey had done very good work, and should be permanently engaged by them.

Veterinary-Major Mills said that he took a great interest in the work done by Dr. Chowksey. On several occasions he had visited the hospital, and seen Dr. Chowksey at work, and he always thought that the officer was very inadequately paid for the work he was required to perform. He was doing the work of a hero. (Applause.) If such services were remunerated with a Victoria Cross Dr. Chowksey, of all men, was one who deserved it. (Hear, hear.) He had to come in contact with contagion, he had to work morning, noon, and night, and the Corporation were not doing their duty if they did not carry the resolution submitted to them. During his career of 22 years in India, even in army or elsewhere, Major Mills had never seen such a cheery self-devotion in his life, and he trusted the Corporation would render Dr. Chowksey his due. (Applause.)

Mr. Vincent also had seen Dr. Chowksey's work, and could testify to its excellence. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Viegas, opposing the motion, remarked that it was only pitch-forking a friend into such an appointment. It was a job, (Cries of "order, order.")

The President : Please don't use strong language. (Hear, hear).

Dr. Viegas : You also appear to be in his favour.

The President : I ask you, Dr. Viegas, not to be personal, and not to use strong language. It is neither fair nor proper to doubt member's motives, (Hear, hear).

Dr. Viegas : Can I not use the word "job" ? (Cries of "order, order.")

A member : Turn him out.

The President : I only advise you not to indulge in strong language, nor to doubt the motives of members. (Hear, hear.) It is an honest resolution. (Applause.)

Mr. Vincent : Dr. Viegas ought to be called upon to apologise. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Viegas : This is simply favouritism. (Laughter.)

Vety.-Major Mills : He must be made to apologise.

The President : He has withdrawn the word.

Mr. Kabraji was in favour of the proposition.

Mr. Roughton moved an amendment to the effect that the Corporation requested the Municipal Commissioner to engage the full-time services of Dr. Chowksey temporarily as Special Contagious or Infectious Diseases Officer, on a salary of Rs. 700 per mensem, and that on the recommendation of the Standing Committee the Corporation would be prepared to sanction the expenditure.

Dr. De Monte seconded the amendment.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he was always of opinion that Dr. Chowksey was not properly remunerated, and it was most desirable that the Corporation should do something for him. He, however, did not agree with Dr. Bahadurji, who went a little too far. He thought that whatever the Corporation did for Dr. Chowksey they would consider it their bounden duty to put him on the pension list. (Applause.)

Dr. Bhalchandra moved an amendment, suggesting the consideration of the question to be referred to a Committee.

After some further discussion, the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi suggested the deletion of the words "Second Assistant Health Officer," substituting for the same the words, "under a designation to be filled by the Commissioner."

Dr. Bahadurji accepted the suggestion.

On a division both amendments were lost, and the original motion was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WE have received the prospectus and tables of rates of this company, which has recently been established for the assurance of European and Native lives. The prospectus is neatly got up, and the information is imparted in a clear and concise manner. The tables of rates have been especially prepared by Mr. G. F. Hardy, F. I. A., F. S. S., &c., the Consulting Actuary, and the resulting premiums, based upon the most recent and reliable statistics relating to the mortality experienced by insured lives in India, are believed to more truly represent the actual risks than any hitherto used in this country. The rates appear to be lower than those usually charged, and the policy of the company seems to be to give the largest possible immediate assurance consistent with safety in return for a given outlay. The company offers many distinct advantages to assurers, but we have only space to enumerate a few of them. The policies are world-wide from the date of issue, and after the expiry of three years, and when the age of the assured has been admitted, are indisputable on any ground whatever, so long as the premiums are duly paid. This important concession of indisputability to the assured greatly enhances the value of these policies, and make them most valuable instruments for family provision and business purposes. The company levies no fines on the revival of lapsed policies—but on the contrary, every facility is given for the revival of policies which may have lapsed by non-payment of premium. Policy-holders can also appoint their own directors and thus have a direct voice in the management. This concession is not allowed in any other proprietary institution, but it is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, and naturally affords very great protection to the policy-holders, and enhances the security which they already possess. The policy offered by the company to its assurers is liberal in scope, free from vexatious restrictions, and is fully in accordance with the needs and requirements of the age. A noteworty feature is the system of non-forfeitable whole life assurances, with limited premiums. As the prospectus says :—"This system is admirably adapted for those who in course of time must look forward to diminution of income, and who consequently would prefer to pay up the premiums within a certain limited period, instead of having to provide for payments covering an unlimited number of years." The company, whose head office is at 29, Esplanade Road, bids fair to have a prosperous and useful career.

NAGPUR NOTES.

THE Chief Commissioner, with Mrs. and the Misses Lyall, and the Secretaries, left, on Monday last, for Raipur, en route for the Bilaspur District, when after conferring with the Famine Executive he will wend his way to Pachmari for the hot season. The usual salute by the Sitabuldi Fort was dispensed with.

The owners of the bungalows in the civil station have received stringent orders to lime-wash their houses within three days. Evidently this has been suggested by the Civil Surgeon. All the Bombay fugitives expect much from the arrival of that eminent savant, Dr. Yersin. Some say they will go to Bombay as soon as the Bombay papers tell us of the miraculous cures effected by him. The Post Office was actually besieged on Wednesday for the Bombay papers to learn what great things had already been done by Dr. Yersin since his arrivals Though for the past few days we felt the coming of the hot season, yet the mornings were pleasant, but to-day we have the sultry hot breezes blowing, the dust flying, and all the omens of the hot weather coming fast. The mercury already stands during the day at 90 Fr. On account of the plague in all directions, I fear the annual exodus of the hill seekers will not come off, except in the officials and their wives who run up to the C. P. elysium—Pachmari. The Bombay doctors who have studied the plague, and the best mode of treatment therapeutically, might inform the mofussil medicos what they have found best. The medical officers of the Arthur Road Hospital, Dr. McCabe Dallas, and other practitioners are in a position to inform the public on this momentos question.

The Chief Engineer of the Central Provinces with his staff is very busy planning and carrying out famine relief-works. The F. A. examinations are being held in the Hislop College. The number of candidates, I am told, is pretty fair. The St. Francis de Sales College have sent up two boys. They had a large contingent this year sent up for Matriculation. Some of the boys of this institution have managed always to secure a high percentage amongst the passes. The sanitary condition of Nagpur is fairly good, though here and thereamongst the children measles, whooping cough and other indispositions are not wanting.

Great sympathy is felt for the orphan boy of Mr. and Mrs. Duff, of Yale. The poor couple followed each other within the short space of two months.

The opening of the refreshment room at the Nagpur Railway station by the combined efforts of both lines speaks volumes in favour of the mail going via Nagpur to Calcutta at an early date. But the G. I. P. Railway authorities will have to introduce better rolling stock on this branch of their section.

The Judicial Commissioner, Mr. F. Stevens, is to leave these Provinces shortly for Calcutta, and his *locum tenens* will be Mr. S. Ismay.

Prices of grain still kee high—the mahajans holding the stock not caring to open the gates of their granaries.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., on Sunday, give the following results :—

	Wards.	Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	0	1
	Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0
	Fort, Southern	0	0
	Fort, Northern	2	2
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvie	1	1
	Chukla	0	2
	Oomarkhari	0	1
	Dongri	2	3
C	Market	1	0
	Dhobi Talao	0	1
	Fanaswady	1	0
	Bhuleshwar	1	1
	Khara Talao	1	
	Kumbharwada	9	4
D	Khetwady	1	2
	Girgaum	2	1
	Chowpatty	0	0
	Walkeshwar	2	0
	Mahalakshmi	3	1
E	Mazagon	11	4
	Tarwady	0	0
	Second Nagpada	0	0
	Kamatipura	2	3
	Tardeo	0	0
	Byculla	18	12
	First Nagpada	1	0
F	Parel	0	2
	Sewri	2	0
	Sion	6	3
G	Mahim	15	4
	Worli	2	0
	Water Division	0	0
	Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0
	Parsee Hospital	0	2
	Jain Hospital	0	4
	Arthur Road Hospital	0	5
	Grant Road Hospital	0	4
	Parel Hospital		5
	Port Trust Hospital	0	3
	Hindu Hospital	0	2
	Sussex Road Hospital	0	1
	St. George's Hospital	0	0
	Servants Hospital	0	0
	J J Hospital	0	0
	Total	80	74

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 171.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

	Wards.	Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	3	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0
	Fort, Southern	0	5
	Fort, Northern	2	0
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvi	0	0
	Chukla	0	0
	Umarkhadi	0	0
	Dongri	0	2
C	Market		2
	Dhobi Talao	0	6
	Fanaswadi	1	1
	Bhuleshwar	0	0
	Khara Talao		0
	Khumbarwada	1	0
D	Khetwadi	1	0
	Girgaum		2
	Chaupati	5	
	Walkeshwar	4	1
	Mahalakshmi	7	2
E	Mazagon	2	3
	Tadwadi	0	0
	Second Nagpada	1	1
	Kamatipura	5	6
	Tardeo	0	2
	Byculla		3
	First Nagpada	1	1
F	Parel	8	8
	Sewri	0	0
	Sion	6	13
G	Mahim	9	
	Worli	1	8
	Water Division	0	0
	Non-Resident and unknown	0	0
	Parsee Hospital	0	1
	Jain Hospital	0	1
	Arthur Road Hospital	0	2
	Sussex Road Hospital	0	1
	St. George's Hospital	0	0
	Hindu Hospital	0	2
	Servants' Hospital	0	1
	Colaba Plague Hospital	0	2
	Parel Plague Hospital	0	2
	Grant Road Plague Hospital	0	2
	J J Hospital	0	0
	House of Correction	0	0
	Total	63	79
	Grand total to date	9,127	7,893

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 188.

MEETING OF THE JUSTICES OF NO. 5 DISTRICT.

The following letter was addressed by Brigadier-General Gatacre, President of the Plague Committee, to the Justices of the Peace of No. 5 District, who have volunteered for plague duty :—

Your name has been forwarded to me by H. E. Lord Sandhurst as one of the loyal Justices of the Peace of this city who have volunteered for plague duty. It is proposed to ask you to commence your work immediately ; and, with that object in view, I would request the favor of your meeting the Plague Committee at Charni Road Gardens, on Monday evening, at 5-30. I shall there discuss with you the duties which H. E. Lord Sandhurst proposes you shall undertake, and the powers to be given you.

In response to the above invitation, the following Justices of the Peace assembled at the Charni Road Gardens last evening :—Mr. Rustomjee A. Spencer, Drs. Cowasji Pestonji, Bhalchundra Krishna Bhatvadekar, Atmaram Pandurang, Cunha, Messrs. Nanabhoy R. Ranina, N. B. Suntookh, Dinshaw Muncherji Punthakee, Cowasji Dadabhoy Dubash, Daji A. Khare, D. J. Fereira, Narayen Vishnu Bapat, Tribhovandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Santaram Vinayak Kanthake, and Balkrishna V. N. Kirtiker.

Before the General had an opportunity to address the meeting, Dr. Cowasji Pestonji enquired whether it was absoutely necessary to be on duty from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. As he was the medical man in charge of a charitable dispensary, where he was bound to attend in the morning, it would be very inconvenient for him to be on plague duty during that time. The General replied that he did not like to cause any inconvenience to him, but that he (Dr. Cowasji) could try and arrange to send in his report as soon as possible.

General Gatacre then briefly addressed the meeting. He said it gave him great pleasure to meet them there. They had heard from to time time that when the Justices were called on to work, they would not turn up ; but the Commissioners did not believe that statement. He was quite sure that they would act up to their promises, and those who had come forward to offer their services would do their best to revive the trade, which had been almost paralysed, by getting rid of this pestilence. They had divided the town into ten districts, and the districts in which they had been called upon to serve had been placed in charge of Dr. Wilkins, who would assist them in every way. There might be some difficulties at first, but they could be easily overcome by them. They should try to find out cases, which could be done in many ways, either by inquiring of postmen or policemen, or their peons, or sub-inspectors of the Health Department. They should ascertain whether the reports made to them were reliable. If a house was pronounced unhealthy, they should see that it was cleaned of the tenants. They should impress upon the people of their district, the advantages of at once removing patients to hospitals and the necessity of informing them of the existence of cases in their houses. They should try to make the rich and poor understand the advantages of treatment of patients in hospitals by proper administration of medicine under competent doctors. If they wanted to have themselves nursed by the members of their families, they would certainly be allowed to do so. If a case occurred in a room of a big house, it was not necessary that the whole house should be abandoned but that room should be vacated. In response to a question put by the Hon. Mr. Daji A. Khare, the General said that if patients desired to be sent to their respective caste hospitals, they should be allowed to do so. Their relatives would be allowed to attend them in any hospital, because relatives would give the best attention to the sick.

Mr. James informed the Justices that if the relatives were poor, they would be supplied with food and every reasonable accommodation.

Mr. Narayen Bapat inquired as to what should be done with well-to-do people. Supposing, he asked, there was a case in Mr. Tribhovandas' house, what should the Justices do.

The General replied that in such cases they should go to Dr. Wilkins and ask his opinion.

Dr. Atmaram Pandurang suggested to the Commissioners that the best way to prevent people from concealing cases, would be to have all causes of deaths certified by some constituted authority, some medical men or Municipal officers, before the bodies were either burnt, buried or exposed. With such certificates it could be easily ascertained, whether the death was from plague and all those who might be concerned in concealing a case would be dealt with according to law. Would that not be a better plan, asked Dr. Atmaram, for discovering cases than themselves going from house to house?

The General replied that they should reason with the people and try to gain their confidence. They concealed cases because they were affraid of sending them to hospitals, where they thought something mysterious was going on.

Dr. Atmaram: It is necessary that all of us should go from house to house with policemen and soldiers with us?

The General: Would you propose to go yourself alone?

Mr. James: You need not take them into any house, but take them along with you. Then if you find any case, and if there is any difficulty you will have your men at hand.

Dr. Atmaram: If I find any cases I would report to Dr. Wilkins. Why need the military come with me?

The General: Supposing in course of your inspection, you find a case in a house, and if you are alone, you would have no one to send for a litter or anyone to watch the house. The General stated that the soldiers would not carry guns with them. The Justices should try to obtain the confidence of the people.

Dr. Atmaram: That is what we want to do, and that can be done by my going alone without the military.

The General said that he hoped that they would get at every case in the house without fail.

Dr. Atmaram again stated that no dead bodies should be allowed to be disposed of without a certificate given by a qualified medical man.

The General said that such certificates would be given in the central office of the district.

Mr. Narayan Bapat said that in case of a poor man, he was not likely to get the certificate immediately.

The General replied that a poor man could himself run to the place and get the certificate at once, but some delay would be caused in the case of a rich man, because the latter had to send a man. (Laughter.)

Dr. Bhalchundra thought that the matter should be left entirely at the discretion of the Justices of the Peace.

The General said that they were anxious that no case should be missed. Dr. Wilkins informed him that there were only fourteen cases in the whole district on that day, so it would not be a difficult task to find out cases. What they should do was to go round their respective districts, and after recording cases, check them with the numbers registered at the cemetery. In this way they would be able to find out concealed cases in houses.

Dr. Dimmock stated that every sub-division in the district would have one medical officer, who would go round with the Justices.

In response to a question put by Mr. Kirtikar, the General said that the Justices would be made Special Constables with full powers. The wards in the hospital would be divided by screens so as to meet caste prejudices.

Mr. Fereira suggested that a partition should also be made for Christians.

Mr. Kirtikar inquired whether a Justice of the Peace could go out of Bombay on professional business. The General replied in the affirmative, remarking "But if you go you will be quarantined." (Laughter.)

Mr. Bapat: Why should we be called special constables? Officers invested with such powers should be called magistrates. (Laughter.)

The General: What would you like to be called?

Mr. Bapat: It is a question of dignity. (Laughter.)

With reference to a letter written by Dr. Balchandra to General Gatacre, stating that he was chairman of the Standing Committee and the medical officer in charge of the Hindu Hospital, and had very little time available to serve on plague duty, the General said that Dr. Bhalchandra would assist them as much as possible. All medical officers of the district would have many opportunities to meet Dr. Wilkins and other doctors of the Army and Indian Medical Service and discuss all questions regarding the plague. They were all learning, and Dr. Wilkins would meet them the next day and, have general points discussed with them.

Mr. Bapat asked what about their gharry hire, which some of them must spend. Would it be paid by the Municipality? (Laughter.)

The General: You drive in your own carriage, do you not?

Mr. Bapat: I am a very poor man. (Laughter.)

The General: Would you like to charge it to the Municipality?

Mr. Bapat: Some consideration should be given.

The General explained that they should utilise the Municipal money entrusted to them in the best possible way. The Commissioners were not going to charge the Municipalty for such expenses. He hoped that Mr. Bapat would not raise such a question. With reference to the inspection of quarters occupied by women in a house, the General said that lady doctors would accompany the Justices in such cases. The General, in conclusion, requested the Justices to meet Dr. Wilkins to-day to discuss various points.

The Justices having consented to do so, the meeting dispersed. The members of the Committee then went round the gardens, and inspected the hospital which is being erected there.

DESTRUCTION OF HUTS.

A group of about one hundred huts situated below the Gibb's Road, behind the Towers of Silence, having been condemned by the Municipal authorities as unfit for human habitation, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. These huts, which had pucca-built walls and tiled roofs, belonged to Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, and were occupied by a large number of mill-hands, including Hindus, Mahomedans, Kamatees, &c. The Gowalia Tank steamer was on the spot to confine the fire to the doomed huts. The site when cleared will, it is said, be utilised for a plague hospital to be erected for treatment of cases occurring on the hill.

THE RETURN TIDE FROM NOWSARI.

A correspondent at Nowsari says that the Parsees, who had taken shelter there from the plague, mostly Bombay residents, are now deserting it daily in increasing numbers. The crowds who flock to the station to return to Bombay are large; and Nowsari has been half deserted by those who had sought shelter there. One reason of the turn in the tide is the fear lest the plague at Billimora, Gandevi, Bulsar, and Surat should overtake Nowsari; and another is the apprehension lest quarantine should be established in Bombay against those arriving from Nowsari.

PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock, this morning, seven patients were admitted into the Arthur Road Hospital, five died, and ninety remain under treatment. Five new patients were admitted into the Hindu Hospital at Sussex Road, three died, and one was discharged cured, leaving twenty-five under treatment. Into the Parsee Hospital there were admitted two patients, one died, and two were discharged cured, leaving twenty-two under treatment. One fresh case was admitted into the Port Trust Hospital, making a total of three patients under treatment. There was one admission into the Bapty Road Hospital, three died, and fourteen remain under treatment. There are three patients under treatment in the Khoja Hospital, no fresh admissions having been made.

THE COMMISSIONER'S TOUR TO THE HOSPITALS AND THE BANDORA SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

On Sunday morning, the various hospitals in Bombay had a succession of visitors. General Gatacre, accompanied by Messrs. Commissioners James and Dimmock, and the supervising Health Officer, Dr. Weir, with their secretaries in attendance, started off, at 7 a.m., in a brake, from Malabar Hill. They were preceded by Dr. John Pollen and Mr. Du Boulay, on bicycles, and these gentlemen formed a kind of advance guard to the Plague Committee. The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Snow, and Surgeon-Major Street, followed on bicycles, and went direct to Parel, and thence, accompanied by Surgeon-Major Jennings, to Bandora, to await the arrival of the main body. They were met at Bandora by Surgeon-Captain Mills, and Mr. Gilbert, the special magistrate, and a whole posse of slaughter-house officials. Dr. Pollen and Mr. Du Boulay, first of all, visited the New Grant Road Hospital and the Northbrook Gardens, where they met General Gatacre and the other Commissioners. Leaving the main body behind, these pioneers wheeled to Arthur Road Hospital, where they were received by Dr. Chowksy,—hard at work as usual. Mr. Allan F. Turner and the Austrian experts were at the hospital. From Arthur Road the bicyclists proceeded to the Parsi Fever Hospital, where they found Khan Bahadur Murzban and Dr. Bahadurjee, who kindly showed them all over the building, the arrangements of which continue as perfect and excellent as they were at the beginning. Thence, accompanied by Mr. Murzban, these officers proceeded to meet Mr. Damji Lakhmichand and other heads of the Jain community, who desire to erect a Special Fever Hospital at their own expense on the spacious lands, belonging to the Jain Jamat, on the Parel Road. After the inspection of the proposed premises, the officers were presented with flowers by Mr. Damji and Brothers from the Jain Jamatkhana. Dr. Pollen and Mr. Du Boulay proceeded to Parel, and then on to Sion, where they overtook the General's party and settled the dispute between the inhabitants of the hamlet and the Brahmin visiting community regarding the use of the burning and burial-grounds allotted to the Hindu community of Sion. The route from Sion then lay through the heavily smitten hamlet Dharavi on to Mahim and the Bandora Causeway and thence to Bandora Slaughter-houses where the advance guard found the rear guard. About an hour afterwards, that is at half-past twelve o'clock, the main body reached Bandora, and a formal inspection of the slaughter-houses, and a kind of court for hearing the complaints and grievances of the butchers, were held. After partaking of light refreshments the party returned by detachments to Malabar Hill, which was reached by the advance guard about two o'clock, and by the rear guard at three. Many points regarding the erection of the new hospital were settled *en route*, and the *modus vivandi* with regard to the Bandora slaughter-houses was determined upon. The condition and working of the hospital at Grant Road, Arthur Road, and Parel were pronounced satisfactory.

BANDORA SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

General Gatacre and his committee met Veterinary-Major Mills at the Bandora Slaughter-Houses to consult with him as to what measures ought to be adopted with the view of dealing with the plague now existing there. Dr. Pollen, Mr. Du Boulay, and Dr. Street were also present. It was decided to carry out in the main Veterinary-Major Mills' recommendations, viz., to provide at once two healthy segregation huts and an hospital, and the slaughter-houses population, who number nearly 700 souls, are to be placed in his charge. That this is a wise measure there can be no possible doubt. As it is, fifty per cent., approximately speaking, of the butchers have already gone, and if they are not met half-way, we may wake up one morning to find no meat in the market—a calamity which should by all means be avoided. A bazaar is being erected, so that all the creature-comforts of the people can be supplied on the spot; and, as far as possible, prevent them from visiting infected areas in search of food.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF SUNDAY'S TOUR.

Police Hospital.—At 7-30 a.m., on Sunday, the Committee (General Gatacre, Dr. Dimmock, and Mr. James) started from office, and drove to the Police hospital in Forss Road, where they were met by Mr. Vincent and Dr. Weir. Thy found everything proceeding very satisfactorily.

Northbrook Gardens.—Northbrock Gardens were next visited, and the quarters for the nurses inspected. These will probably be completed in 8 days.

Grant Road Hospital.—The Grant Road Hospital was then visited. Dr. Dallas was present, and his report was satisfactory. The Municipality will be asked to station one night-soil cart and one rubbish-cart here.

Ripon Road Hospital.—The Committee then proceeded to Ripon Road to select a site for a hospital for the Jhulai community who live in this neighbourhood. An open space of ground about one hundred yards square to the east of the road and opposite the Ripon Road refreshment and bar was selected and approved of. It was decided that No. 1 section hospital be built here, and Mr. Oomer Jamal has agreed to do this. A house occupied by a Municipal Inspector was suggested as suitable for the nurses, and Dr. Weir said he could arrange this satisfactorily.

Arthur Road Hospital.—Arthur Road hospital was next visited. Dr. Chowksey reported two cases of plague of a very virulent type. The Committee enquired, and ascertained that one had come from first Nagpada and one from Clark Road, and decided that special instructions should be issued to the special district medical officers to enquire into the origin and surroundings of all such cases, and in future they should be reported direct to the Committee. A long shed now being erected in the compound is to be used as segregation quarters for the relatives of patients, and the servants are to be accommodated in one of the spare huts. The Committee decided that the causeways between the wards be white-washed and floors and walls lime-washed, 200 date-mats, 6ft. by 3ft. each, be supplied and the open drain on the east of the hospital and the culvert on the south cleaned out and made sanitary.

Jain Hospital.—The Committee then visited the Jain Hospital in the same compound. This is the first private hospital established in Bombay. Dr. Duvan is in medical charge of it under the general supervision of Dr. Chowksey. There are at present 15 patients, four of whom were admitted on Sunday. The committee recommended that all the wards, servants quarters, &c., be lime washed with hot lime.

Parel Hospital.—Parel Hospital was then visited. Dr. Stricher came while the Committee were there, and asked if he might be allowed to watch the disease, observe the treatment, and assist Dr. Thompson generally. This was agreed to. It was noticed that partitions in the stable were not yet removed, and as these will probably be required shortly for the use of the British soldiers, it was decided to address the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on the subject again. It was also found that two of the detached quarters were occupied and a reference on this point was to be made at the same time.

Sion Hospital.—The Committee then drove to Sion to see the new hospital No. 16 being erected there. It is progressing satisfactorily. Frame work of first section is complete and this section will be ready for occupation in two days. Sites for the nurses and the hospital assistants' quarters were fixed and building is to commence at once. A site for the guard was also decided on.

Sion Causeway.—Sion Causeway was next visited and the site selected on the west of the road overlooking the Toll house and tank, for a Military guard. The site belongs to Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas.

Dharavi.—The Committee then proceeded to Dharavi, and were met by the following gentlemen: Messrs. Mahomed Jaffer Ramzan Ali; Haji Mahomed Abba, Abdul Sakul Bai; Salle Mahomed Dharamsi, Haji Ismail Abul Salar, and Haji Sidik Jan Mahomed. The site proposed by them for a hospital was inspected and approved, and a single section hospital will be commenced at once. Plinth to be two feet instead of one owing to the ground being very low-lying. A large shed of corrugated iron to the east of the proposed hospital has been empty, and will be converted into segregation quarters for the relatives of the patients.

Mahim Causeway.—The Committee next went to the Mahim Causeway, and inspected the hospital now in course of erection near the Causeway. One ward will be completed in two days, and equipped on the third day. The Police Superintendent's house close by having been vacated since the hospital was built, it was proposed to the Police Commissioner as quarters for nurses, and at the same time to get the telephone removed. Some fifty houses outside Mahim Fort which are to be pulled down were inspected. They are occupied by Municipal sweepers and pensioned sepoys, whom it is proposed to put into houses erected in the Municipal Gardens. The question of compensation for these men will be considered as they are very poor.

Bandora.—At twelve noon Bandora was reached, and here Mr. Snow, Dr. Jennings, Major Mills, Dr. Street, and Mr. Gilbert met the Committee. The question of the loan of a few British soldiers to Mr. Gilbert for work in Bandora was discussed. Mr. Gilbert agreed to pay the men one rupee a day and to pay for a cook, to build a hut for them to live in, and to provide beds, the arrangements for rations being left to the Non-Commissioned Officer in charge. Colonel Stevens will be addressed on the subject. Mr. Gilbert also suggested that the men should have some kind of a working dress. The Committee accompanied Mr. Gilbert to see the court-yard near the slaughter-house where premises required a thorough cleaning. The necessary orders were at once issued.

Worlee.—At 2-30 p. m. Worlee was visited and the new hospital No. 18 in course of creation was inspected. Progress was satisfactory. One ward will be completed in two days.

The Committee returned to Bombay at 3 p.m.

Yesterday afternoon, the Commissioners drove to the Frere Road to meet Mr. Sulleman Abdul Wahid in connection with the erection of a hospital. They then proceeded to the St. George's Hospital, where they inspected the plague wards. They next went to the Musjid Bunder Bridge to meet Mr. Vassonji Khimji, who is erecting a hospital for Bhatias. They then drove to Pydhownie and inspected the drainage works in Copper Smith Street at Haji Cassum Mitha's place.

THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE HOSPITAL.

Return of patients treated in the plague hospital, Government House, Parel, from 11th instant to 14th instant:—No. of ward 9, remained 64, admitted 29, died in hospital 20, discharged cured 7, remaining 63, total up till date 97 new cases, 67 admitted, 44 died, 54 discharged cured, and 66 left in hospital.

DONATIONS AND GIFTS FOR THE NURSING OF PLAGUE PATIENTS AT ARTHUR ROAD.

Since the nursing of the Arthur Road Hospital has been in the hands of the Sisters of all Saint's Community, Mazagon, the following gifts have been received by the Rev. Mother Superior for expenses in connection with nursing plague patients:—

	Rs.	a.
J.	250	0
Miss Parker	20	0
Mrs. Collie	20	0
Anonymous	20	0
Guild of all Saints	50	0
E.	20	0
Through Miss Kimmins	20	0
Thro' Mrs F. Brewin	20	0
Thro' Mr. Pattuck	95	0
Thro' Miss Parker	26	8
Thro' Rev. C. Rimington Native Christians	34	12
Mr. James Stokes	1,000	0
Mr. Twing	1,561	0
Mr. Millard	50	0
Rev. C. Walker	35	0
N. S. E. W.	50	0

Sent through Mrs. Merritt—a large of parcel various materials by Messrs. Evans and Fraser.

A large parcel containing various materials, 3 coloured blankets, dungree, etc., by Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw.

A very large parcel containing 4 blankets, 6 sheets, dusters, table napkins, and several yards of various materials, by Messrs. Patel and Co., piece-goods depot, Hornby Row.

A large number of blankets and clothing were made up for the patients sent by Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Pechey Phipson, M.D., Miss Edge, Mrs. Branson, Mrs. Horbury, Miss Turner, and Mrs. Merritt.

A large number of ready made garments were sent by Mrs. Davy, Mrs. Jones, Guild of the Holy Family, and Guild of the Holy Name, Cathedral.

Miss David sent two dozen blankets and 4 pieces of material.

Miss Pattuck sent 12 blankets.

Mrs. Bland and many others have sent linen and old clothes, all of which were most acceptable.

Gifts of cocoa wine, brandy, fruit and flowers have been constantly sent and are much appreciated.

FOUND IN THE STREET.

A Mahomedan mendicant, name unknown, aged about thirty years, was found lying ill in Abdul Rahman, Street yesterday morning. He was placed in a victoria in an unconscious state, and conveyed by the police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where, on arrival, the house surgeon examined the patient, and found him suffering from bobonic fever. He was consequently taken in the same conveyance to the Arthur Road Hospital; where he was admitted. The victoria was then taken to the Municipal Stables and thoroughly disinfected.

House No. 14, belonging to one Bhow Trimback Ghati, at Bhusawal Street, having been condemned by the Municipal authorities, and the notice given to the landlord under section 426 of Act 1888, as an unhealthy house, it was pulled down on Saturday by the Municipality.

The steam-ship Indravati, which arrived in the harbour, on Sunday evening from Karachi, brought to Bombay 137 passengers.

2,279 persons left Bombay on Sunday and yesterday morning by sea for their native places.

THE BHATIA PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The following is the list of further subscribers to the Bhatia Plague Hospital Fund:—Previously acknowledged, Rs. 3,015; Mr. Soonderdass Dharamsey, Rs. 151; Mr. Narsey Khatau, Rs. 251; Mr. Kessovji Jadavji, Rs. 251; Mr. Kursondas Natha, Rs. 251; Mr. Asar Veerjee, Rs. 151; Mr. Dharsey Bhimjee, Rs. 151; Mr. Thackersey Mathuradas, Rs. 151; Mr. Gokuldas Dossa, Rs. 101; Mr. Vussonjee Mohanjee, Rs. 101; Mr. Dwarkadas Damodar, Rs. 101; Mr. Soonderdas Pitamber, Rs. 25, and Messrs. Jiwandas Dharamsey and Co., 100; total Rs. 4,801.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 7 a.m., 13th March, to 7 a.m., 14th March, four patients have been admitted, three died, one discharged cured, leaving twenty-two under treatment.

From 7 a.m., 14th March, to 7 a.m., 15th March, five patients have been admitted, three died, one discharged cured, leaving twenty-nine under treatment.

QUARANTINE AND PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S LYMPH.

A Broach correspondent states that passengers arriving there from Bombay, Poona, Bulsar, &c., are subjected to a week's quarantine before being allowed to enter the city. An exemption, however, from the quarantine is made in favour of the persons who have been inoculated with Professor Haffkine's protective lymph, and who produce a certificate of inoculation signed by the Professor.

We learn that the Lord Bishop of Bombay was inoculated with the lymph on Friday last.

At the request of several of the residents, Professor Haffkine, accompanied by Dr. Herbert and Dr. Kantak, proceeded, on Saturday last, to Oorun, this being his second visit to the island, and inoculated with his protective lymph about 150 persons, including several Parsee residents and many Kolis. On the first occasion, the Professor inoculated several Government officers, and some Kolis and Parsee residents.

MILITARY PATROL IN RANDEIR.

A Surat correspondent states that about 125 men of the two detachments of Native Infantry Regiments, which came from Baroda to Surat, have been taken to Randeir, into which they marched, preceded by the commanding officer, the Collector of Surat, the Assistant Collector of Customs, and the Police Superintendent. A detachment of 35 men, under a jemadar, has been stationed in the Ambawady, near the Variavee Bhagal; and Mr. Moore desired them to allow the Military to cross the Hope Bridge at all hours. Mr. Moore gave his decision on Saturday last in a rather novel case. The Assistant Collector had ordered that only 16 persons should follow the corpse of one Arf Nakoda, who died of the plague in Randeir, to the burial-ground. In defiance of the order, hundreds of Mahomedans formed the funeral procession; and Ahmed Arf Nakoda, the deceased's brother, and 11 other members of the procession were arrested and charged with acting contrary to the order of the Assistant Collector. Decison in the case was to be given by Mr. Moore, on Saturday, when the father of the deceased submitted a letter of apology to the magistrate, in which he stated that, owing to his illness and old age, he was unable to join the funeral procession, or else the order would not have been disobeyed. The other defendants also expressed their regret, and apologised to the court; and Mr. Moore, thereupon, ordered all the defendants to be warned and discharged.

A "JUSSON" CEREMONY AT JAHANBORDI.

The Parsee residents in Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit's sanitarium, at Jahanbordi, writes a correspondent, raised a subscription among themselves for defraying the expenses of a grand "jusson" ceremony, which was held on Saturday last. All the Parsees residing in the sanitarium, and the dharmsalla and elsewhere were present. The boys of the Petit Parsee Orphanage of Bombay joined in the prayers, and their melodious chorus lent peculiar interest to the proceedings. Mobed Manekjee, of Davear, assisted by junior priests, performed the religious part of the ceremonies, at the close of which Mr. Bajja, the religious teacher of the orphanage, delivered an interesting discourse on the means of obtaining deliverance from the plague. Bai Dinbai Petit has ordered another shed to be erected for the use of Parsees in the compound of the sanitarium.

MAHOMEDAN MEETING.

The *Muslim Herald* says:—A meeting of moulvies and hakims of long practice and experience will be held at Byculla, on Friday evening, when speeches will be delivered in Hindustani on the bubonic fever, and some necessary measures according to the doctrine of Islam will be devised to stamp out the plague from the city.

THANA.

A correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Out of the forty Kolees who, states the *Aronodaya* of to-day, were arrested in the Versova rioting case on 7th inst., thirty-seven were tried at Bandora by Mr. Vamanrao Rafay, the local Magistrate, and sentenced to various terms of punishment, and fined in the accumulated sum of Rs. 1,500 on Tuesday last. The temple of Sri Parasnath at Moorbad and the tatel's large wada caught fire and was burnt down on Sunday last. The loss of the property is estimated Rs. 3,000. The cause of the fire is not known as yet. The scarcity of drinking water is, it is stated, now being felt at Moorbad. Mr. Ramchandra Venkatesh Gadre, Deputy Educational Inspector of Thana, has been transferred to the Satara District, and he will be relieved by Mr. Moro Vaman Kirtane. The special prayers (khatams) are being offered in almost all the mosques here daily by the Mahomedans in order to get rid of the bubonic plague. The Plague Committee, it is said, intends to remove the Mahomedans' ancient burial-grounds, which are situate in a populous locality of the town.

DAMAUN.

Writing from Damaun, on Sunday, our correspondent says:—A machan, by name Somli Ookerda, was found yesterday morning, at Katheria, to be suffering from bubonic fever and was sent to Marvar. Information was given to the authorities that a Bunniah female, Goolab, who was residing a few days ago with her father, Brijoullubh Ramdass, in the street behind Vania Vad, where several plague cases occurred, had come to reside in the house of her husband's father, Manaklal Vullubh, in Upper Damaun, in a sickly state, whereupon she was examined by a doctor and being found suffering from plague was sent last evening to the hospital at Marvar. To-day, however, her husband, Lalbhai, who was perfectly healthy, and showed not a symptom of any attack was also sent to Marvar, because of the relationship with Goolab. His relatives appealed to the Administrator, Mr. Azavedo, against this forcible removal, but he was powerless to do anything as the removal was ordered by the Governor. The house where the barber's wife died on Thursday night was demolished yesterday and the materials burnt. In order to eradicate the germs of the plague the whole of the street behind Vania Vad was condemned as insanitary and the houses therein were valued by a panch at Rs. 27,000 with a view to burn them, and sanction of the Goa authorities was applied for. This, however, aroused the indignation of the people as they believed that the burning of the whole street was not justified by the circumstances, and some of the houses were substantial and not mere jerry buildings. To the great delight of people, a telegram has just been received from the authorities in Goa, prohibiting the burning of any building. The Governor has awarded rewards in the shape of a silver watch, ten and five rupees, to three police sepoys for detecting bubonic cases. The Administrator visited yesterday the paddy warehouse in Vania Vad, near which dead rats were found, and after inspecting the large quantities of paddy stored there, belonging to Mr. Phillipine Moniz and Mr. Dergines Mascarenhas, ordered that the paddy should not be sold without the Governor's orders.

The Hindus of this city are raising subscriptions to erect a hospital for the accomodation of the members of their community, who may be attacked by the plague, and they intend to employ a medical gentleman to look after the patients. About a thousand rupees have already been subscribed, and an application has been made to Government for a site. In order that the caste prejudices of the people may not be hurt the energetic Administrator has apportioned the lazaretto at Marvar into different parts, one of which is allotted to the machi patients, and a distinct one to the Bunniah patients. He spends daily Rs. 23 in providing the patients with necessaries to keep them comfortable. The hospital which contains at present six patients was visited yesterday evening by Mr. Azavedo, and this morning by Drs. Satpute and Proenca, who report that the patients are progressing towards recovery.

AFFAIRS AT CAMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the article of your correspondent in your issue of the 5th instant, regarding the spread of the plague at Cambay, I hesitate to admit that about 20 cases were supposed to have occurred here as stated therein. Only 5 or 6 persons died here in the last week in a certain street, called Vadapole, but it is difficult to ascertain that they were plague cases. Our Dewan and the Municipality, assisted by Dr. Dhunjibhoy, are doing their best to prevent the spread of the plague here, for which credit is due to them. I find here some persons willing to have Dr. Haffkine's serum injection, and shall be glad if the Dewan will kindly arrange for it.—Yours, &c.,

JAISHANKER MUNGALBHAI.

March 14.

WANTED A PURSE-TAPPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The desertion of the city at a time of public calamity by some of the eminent and betitled citizens of Bombay had of late formed the subject of much adverse criticism. Not only is their flight considered reprehensible, but their inaction in the place of refuge where they seem to enjoy the beatitude of *Nirvana* is a matter deeply to be deplored. There lived in our midst, not long since, in the prosperous days of the city, a worthy Indian whose *forte* lay in tapping the resources of millionaires to relieve distress and create funds for works of both utility and ornament. No bhundaree tapped the toddy-tree more skilfully than he the purses of the rich and the hard-fisted in the heyday of the city's career, and he had his full reward: thousands poured in to fete him, and he suddenly rose to great renown. Where, oh! where is he now? The forlorn city which had the making of his wealth and fame badly needs his services at this juncture. The segregation hospital for his community is languishing for funds, and the expert hand of the tapper is wanted. Remain if thou wilt, in thy safe retreat, but let not thy skilful hands fall into disuse. Never before was the city—nay the whole country—in greater need of purse-tappers in a humane cause.—Yours, &c.,

SOLOMON EAGLE.

Bandora, March 15.

WANTED A PRABHU HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You are already aware that the Parsees, Jains, Bhatias, and others, have erected hospitals for saving the lives of their brethren from the bubonic plague, now prevalent in Bombay. But have the Prabhus made any attempt of this sort? And why not? Daily, since the outbreak of the plague, some two or three cases take place in the Prabhu community. The Prabhu community consists of some three or four thousand people, and if so many cases occur daily, what is to become of our community in future? We have many educated men among us, and we are surprised to find them sleeping at such a critical time as this. We appeal to the well-wishers of the Prabhu caste to convene a meeting in order to discuss measures for erecting a hospital for the Prabhu community. We have men wellversed in medicine, who can, we are sure, attend gratis.—Yours, &c.,

March 15. P. AND K.

POONA.

The City Municipal office returns for the twenty-four hours ended, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, show the following results:—

Imported	0	
Local	17	
Peths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Budwar	2	2
Bhamburda	1	1
Nana's	7	2
Bhowani	2	1
Rawiwar	1	0
Kasba	1	1
Sukerwar	1	0
Rastia	2	0
Shanwar	0	0
Ganesh	0	0
Narayan	0	0
Gunj	0	0
Sudaseo	0	0
Mangalwar	0	1
Somwar	0	0
Vetal	0	0
Nihal	0	0
Total	17	7
Total up to date	602	513

The total mortality from all causes during the twenty-four hours was 54.

The Suburban Municipal office returns for the above twenty-four hours show the following results:—

Imported	0	
Local	0	
Locality.	Cases.	Deaths.
Plague Hospital	8	9
Total up to date	379	235

Among the 8 new cases at the plague hospital is one of Surgeon-Major Donnet, who is being treated at the Sassoon Hospital, one is sent from Loni Kalbar from the house-hold of H. H. Aga Khan, and six were sent from the city of Poona.

Govind Narayan Maratha, residing in Ganj Petha, city, who was admitted on the 10th, was discharged cured on the 12th.

The City Municipal office returns for the twenty-four hours ended, at 8 a.m., on Sunday, show the following results:—

Imported	0	
Local	33	
Peths	Cases	Deaths.
Budwar	6	2
Shanwar	3	3
Rawiwar	4	2
Ganesh	2	1
Nana	6	0
Sukerwar	11	0
Somwar	1	0
Total	33	8
Total up to date	635	521

Total mortality from all causes 38.

The Suburban Municipal office returns for the above 24 hours show the following results:—

Imported	0	
Local	0	
Locality.	Cases.	Deaths.
Plague Hospital	25	4
Total up to date	404	239

Five persons having recovered were discharged cured yesterday from the plague hospital. Two of those recovered were sent from the City on the 20th February and 3rd March and three were found affected with the plague at the railway station among the arrivals from Bombay on the 5th 8th and 23rd February.—*Herald*.

THE PLAGUE AT KARACHI.

On the 11th instant, there were 43 plague cases and 29 deaths, bringing the totals up to 2,441 and 2,119, respectively. The Civil Hospital record six, and the Lyari 13 deaths. Much trouble and tact is needed in getting the people to submit to hospital treatment, though it is expected that the skilful treatment but the care received by patients will soon make it popular. At a meeting held in Government House, to-day, among other matters discussed in connection with the plague, it was resolved to make it compulsory that all sick should be taken either to the public hospitals or to private places set apart and approved by the District Magistrate, the rule to come in force on the 20th instant. It was also resolved that all other persons in infected houses should be sent to segregation camps and kept under observation for ten days, and then be allowed to move about at will.

The improvement is still greater in the Lyari to-day, 9 deaths and 13 cases being recorded. The total cases on Friday are 32, and the deaths 22.

PUNJAB.

The plague-stricken patient removed to the segregation hospital at Sher Shah, the other day, succumbed to the effects of the malady the following morning. Since then two or three more persons suffering from the disease have been removed there, some of whom have died. This is apparently due to the exodus from Sukkur, where a number of local cases have occurred. It is said that some thousands of town speople have dispersed.

CHINA NEWS.

There is no authentic information to hand with regard to the position of the Philippine Rebellion. Various rumours are afloat regarding the repulse of the Spanish forces, but these all lack confirmation.

The impression is abroad that Mrs Carew will not be taken to England, but will be imprisoned in the Victoria Gaol, Hongkong. The annual race meeting has fairly paralysed all work during the past week. Cold dry weather prevailed during the meeting. The racing was of a more open character than it has been for some years past, and the fields were on all three days very small. The Amateur Dramatic Club have commenced a run of 'Les Cloches de Corneville' and the opening performances have been very successful.

Another armed attack took place in one of the busiest thoroughfares in the city on the 20th February. The armed robbers entered a shop in Queen's Road Central, and after having terrified, the occupants by presenting revolvers at them they ransacked the premises and absconded with about dols. 600 worth of jewellery. A smart capture was made next day of six men against whom there is pretty clear evidence of guilt.

At the half-years meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company a dividend of 8 per cent, and a bonus of 4 cent, was declared, absorbing dols. 187,500 and a bonus of dols. 20,000 to contributing shareholders recommended. The foreign employes are to receive 15 per cent. on their salaries. The reserve fund has been increased to dols. 600,000. The gross earnings for the last half year are the largest on record, exceeding those of the preceding six months by about dols. 130,000. Large additions are to be made to the workshops of the Company in order to provide for the undertaking of the greatly increased work.

Mr. N. G. Mitchell Innes having received an appointment at home has resigned the office of Colonial Treasurer, and Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, at present Acting Puisne Judge, has been appointed to the post. Mr. A. M. Thomson, who has been acting as Treasurer and Postmaster-General, has been appointed to the latter.

Captain John Harry Ward, R. M. L. I., H. M. S. *Grafton*, committed suicide on the morning of the 22nd February by shooting himself with a rifle. An inquest was held on the body, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide by shooting whilst in a state of mental aberration. The deceased was believed to be in monetary difficulties and had been drinking heavily.—*China Mail*, (Feb. 25).

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m. of the 15th March, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	..	...
Teheran	15	1	58 p.m.	1	6
Suez	15	2	45 p.m.	..	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 15th March, 1897.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	49	..	1
„ Karachi	—	20	..	1
„ Madras	—	10	...	1

While a large catch of 5,000 codfish was being examined at the curing yard of Messrs. Gerry, at Buckie, a curious and remarkable discovery was made. On one large cod being opened a lemonade bottle, tightly corked, and bearing the name of Messrs. J. Hassack and Co., Elgin, was found in its stomach. The bottle was opened, and a piece of paper was found inside. It was apparently a leaf which had been torn hastily from a pocket-book bore the inscription:—"Schooner *Lucio* foundered 86 miles off Dunnet Head. God help us."—J. Clunas, Ghent, Lerwick.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fagrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot. 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

RELAXATION OF OPPRESSIVE ORDERS IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, March 12.

His Majesty the King of Portugal has been pleased to concede full and general amnesty for all the abuses of the liberty of press committed up to date in the matters in which the state has been prosecutor. The proceedings that have been instituted for the crimes referred to are without effect. All the persons who are undergoing imprisonment under order of any authority, with or without proceedings, shall at once be set at liberty, provided they are not detained in prison for any other crime. This is the first act of the new Ministry, and will be hailed with pleasure by the public, since the defunct ministry kept up its powers by putting into force very stringent and repugnant measures against the press However, it does not appear whether the amnesty is applicable to the Portuguese Colonies, where the commission of such crimes was shut out by the suppression of the press altogether. Terrible news of the prowess of Ranes has been circulated throughout the country. A man, named Pedro Braganza vulgarly known as Pango, had feuds with the late Rowji Ranes, who was killed on being brought by the Government troop from Camoulin to Mapuça. The friends of Rowji Ranes asserted that Pango had a hand in the murder of Rowji. Pango died lately, and his family, who have been wandering about for fear of vengeance, returned to Nadora. The next day, early in the morning, a gang of some sixty armed men surrounded, the house, endeavouring to force an entrance, which the sons of Pango prevented by firing upon the enemy and killing and wounding some three men. The Ranes set up fire to the doors, and the flames going up, suffocated the family, who had taken refuge in the loft above. The house was then thrown open, and the family was allowed to come out. The females were allowed to go unmolested, and four sons of Pango, two visitors named Faria and Januario De Souza, and a priest (the three latter being on a visit) were secured and carried away as prisoners. On their way the two friends, Faria and J. De Souza, managed to escape, and from Sanquelim arrived at Pangim. Faria was wounded and is in the hospital. Information was brought to the military Commandant at Mapuça who ordered a guard of some nine men to be sent in pursuit of the sixty armed men. The soldiers must have heard of the number of the Ranes, and they took care to arrive at the scene when everything was quiet. They returned to Mapuça by 8 o'clock at night. The Governor-General has been issuing complimentary orders, praising officers for exterminating the revolt, and ere he left Goa he has had to experience a most daring attack without a semblance of resistance. When it was brought to the notice of the Government, no steps were taken to pursue the gang and rescue the prisoners. It is not known how they are treated, and where they have been confined. It is reported that the captors put down the sum of Rs. 7,000 for their ransom. The long-standing enmity between Pango and Rowji Ranes, and the vengeance sworn on the dead body of Rowji, give an inkling that the poor captives may be subject to cruel treatment, while the Government look upon the scene unconcerned. One of the gang when leaving Revora was caught by the villagers, and handed over to the Regidor, who sent him to Mapuça. It is reported that the brother of Rowji Ranes had a hand in sending the punitive gang, and many people surmised the impending catastrophe long before. Conductor Vallasco obtains the thanks of the Governor-General for showing courage, zeal, and intelligence for destroying the forest of Reddingout, building some bridges and other public works at Valpoy and Sanquelim, under difficult circumstances, during the excited state of that Province.

SEVERE ACCIDENT TO LORD BRASSEY.

The Melbourne papers, of February 23, write:—It will be learned with sincere regret by all sections of the community that his Excellency the Governor met with a severe accident yesterday whilst riding in Albert Park. Between 5 and 6 o'clock p.m. a party from Government House set out for an hour's ride before dinner. The party comprised Lord Brassey, Lady Margaret Ismay, Mr. Ismay and three daughters of Lord Glasgow. All were mounted on horseback, his Excellency riding a mettlesome but thoroughly good tempered and trustworthy animal. The horses' heads were turned towards Albert Park, on the green sward of which, running parallel with Queen's-terrace it has been the Governor's practice to indulge in an occasional gallop. When the track chosen for the spin was reached Lord Brassey and Lady Margaret Ismay, who were slightly in advance of the remainder of the party, went away at a smart gallop. Mr. Ismay, riding some little distance in the rear, was startled suddenly on observing the Governor's horse drop. He immediately sped to the scene of the misadventure. Lord Brassey was then lying partially under the horse—the animal not having yet recovered his feet—with blood marks on his face; his helmet was crushed down upon his head, and he was evidently suffering much pain. With some difficulty his Excellency was relieved from his helpless position. Lady Margaret Ismay had also observed the accident, and pulling her horse round she quickly rejoned her husband, and did what she could to render Lord Brassey's position as bearable as was possible in the circumstances. A passing drive promptly placed his vehicle at the service of the party, and Lord Brassey, attended by Lady Margaret Ismay, returned to Government House, where the facts having been communicated to Lord Richard Nevill, a message was at once sent to Mr. Charles Ryan requesting his immediate attendance. Mr. Ryan on arrival found that his Excellency was suffering from simple fracture of the right collar bone, in addition to which he had received numerous contusions about the head, face and shoulders, and severe general shock. It was perhaps fortunte that his Excellency was, at the time of the accident, wearing a stout summer helmet. When in falling he struck the ground simultaneously with his shoulder and head, the helmet met the full force of the impact, and its elasticity averted what might otherwise have been grave injuries to the head. Lord Richard Nevill found difficulty in accounting for the fall of the horse which has always been regarded as a most sure footed animal. An inspection of the ground where the fall took place, however, supplied the needed explanation, for a hole was discovered in which the horse had evidently caught one of his forelegs. The hole appeared to Lord Nevill to be the outcome of some defect in a drain pipe which traverses the ground just below the level of the grass. The accident will confine Lord Brassey to his bed for two or three days, and Mr. Ryan, who attended at Government House again late last night, is of opinion that some three weeks must elapse before his Excellency will have the full use of his right arm.

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

Mr. Crawford, Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writes:—I am reminded of the proverb of rats leaving the sinking ship by the denunciation of M. Hanotaux scattered throughout the French papers and magazines. The theme is that France has no longer any foreign policy, that she is the humble follower of Russia, and that England does not mind M. Hanotaux. A defence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs appears in the *Figaro* the other day in a letter which, were it not dated St. Petersburg, and signed "A Russian Diplomatist," I should have sworn had been written by M. Hanotaux himself. Every line expresses things the Foreign Secretary would have wished to say, and in the words he would probably have used. The "Russian Diplomatist" notes that some sharp criticism of the Franco-Russian Alliance has been written since the incidents of Turkey, Crete, and Egypt. This alliance, say the critics, has benefited Russian almost exclusively. The writer first enumerates the advantages reaped by that Power from the alliance, and then goes on to place beside them the benefits accruing to the Republic.

He gives one extremely interesting statement, emphasising it by printing it in italics. "The Russian alliance was concluded in the regin of Alexander III. It has been concluded for a defensive purpose, and rests on written accords and a military convention, dated at different periods between 1891 and 1894." The writer claims that this alliance has freed France from the supremacy of Triple Alliance which, with the connivance of England, kept her in the back ground. This alliance keeps the Triple Alliance on its good behaviour, and muzzles British ambition. French writers complain that Russia is a great borrower, but French investors have no cause for complaint. The 240,000,000*l*. sterling of Russian bonds floated in France since 1891 are now worth 244,000,000*l*., and the security is good. France has helped Russia in China, but has obtained in return very important concessions on the Tonquin frontier and commercial privileges that England envies. I think the following passage worth quoting.

In the present crisis in the East the Russian Government after some hesitation, it is true, adopted the views of the French Government in accepting the four points proposed by it, and prevailed on other Governments to accept them.

In discussing the Egyptian question, the diplomatist says Russia endorses all the protests of the French Government. He continues.

What more can you ask? You would not expect the Russian fleet to go and bombard Alexandria? The French are too apt to forget that the effect of the Colonial policy has been to make naval strength more important than military strength. England is therefore in a privileged position. France and Russia are not able to meet Great Britain on the seas. England, moreover, will depend on allies. The wisest course for France and Russia is therefore to temporise without waiving any right, and to work for the maintenance of the Concert, because war at the present moment would be disastrous.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

An interesting application of the Rontgen rays has been made by M. Testenoire, a silk expert of Lyons. It is known that male cocoons give much more silk than female, and he has employed the rays to distinguish one sort from the other by taking a picture of the chrysalis inside the cocoon. The eggs inside the female chrysalis are not as easily penetrated by the rays as the rest of the chrysalis, and appear distinctly in the photograph or on the fluorescent screen. The cocoons can then be selected according to their value.

M. Testenoire and M. Levrat intend to pursue their researches into the development of the animal inside the cocoon from worm and chrysalis to butterfly. M. Levrat has already used the rays in classifying the Lepidoptera. We may add that Professor A. Riche," of Paris, has shown that the Rontgen rays are efficacious in recognising charged silks and estimating the character of the charge. Mr. Henry Morris (see "The Middlesex Hospital Journal") has found that while calculi or stones of uric acid and urates are not revealed, those which have phosphates or phosphate or oxalate of lime are revealed by the rays.

According to Dr. Roux, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, the microbe of the plague is easily killed by antiseptics and a temperature of 140 degrees Centigrade, which is considerably over that of boiling water. The microbe, however, retains its vitality in the soil, and hence it flourishes among the dense populations and insanitary arrangements of the Eastern countries. Dr. Yersin, who discovered the microbe, is now here in Bombay inoculating for the plague.

It appears from the existing data that a moderately high temperature favours the spread of the plague, but that extremes of heat or cold do not. There are, however, some exceptions to this rule: for instance, at Smyrna, in 1735, the heat was excessive; and in Roumelia, in 1737-8, the plague continued where the temperature was as low as 3 degrees Fahrenheit. The question whether dryness of the atmosphere hinders or helps the epidemic is unsettled.

Farmyard manure is said not to fertilise always in accordance with its composition, and some German investigators have set the apparent failure down to bacteria, which reduce the nitrates, and inferred that these bacteria should be killed by treating the manure with sulphuric acid before spreading it. M. Deherani, a well-known French experimental agriculturist, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, has denied this conclusion, and finds that whenever manure in the moderate dressing of ordinary practice is employed the nitrates of the soil, so far from disappearing, increase. The ammoniacal salts of the manure nitrify very easily. The treatment by sulphuric acid would only be a useless expense.

It is now quite certain that Dr. Giusepe Sanarelli has discovered the microbe of yellow fever, an account of which will soon be published in Italy. He has prepared a serum, and vaccinated over 2,000 animals with it. The results have been most encouraging. If the remedy is really efficacious, Dr. Sanarelli will gain the prize of £30,000 offered for one by the Brazilian Government.

Chestnuts are an important article of food in France, more especially in the departments of Ardèche, Corsica, and Sardinia. The largest come from the Pyrenees. Roast chestnuts still hold 40 per cent. of water, and boiled chestnuts 70 per cent., but dried chestnuts only 12 to 15 per cent. These contain as much nitrogen as wheat, and M. Beilaud, in a communication to the Académie des Sciences, Paris, thinks they might be used as a food for the Army.

The similarity of old legends, tales, and customs in defferent parts of the world is by some thought to indicate former intercourse or community of race; but the new school of psychologists explain it on the principle that like conditions lead to similar trains of thought, and these to analogous results. For example, it has been found recently by Dr. J. H. M'Cormick, a writer in the "American Antiquarian," that in many tribes geographically remote but in the same stage of culture, similar ideas and methods in reference to the practice of medicine and the power of drugs have obtained. Magical formulas were adopted for the cure of disease, mysterious and eccentric remidies were in vogue, all quite analogous. The conjurations of the ancient Egyptians would pass for those of the Cherokees or Nahuas of America. Doubtless both causes have been at work in producing such resemblances—communication through the contact of peoples, as well as the suggestion of circumstance.

The Society of "Leopards," in Sierra Leone, have a god or idol made of manioc root, stuffed with various sacred objects. They are cannibalistic, and the price of their initiation is to induce some member of the novitiate's family to wander into the midst of the assembly, there to be slain and eaten. The reward of initition is to receive the fetish which brings good luck.

A paper on the dangers of match-making was recently communicated to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, by Dr. Magitot. Matchmaking can now be rendered quite healthy in his opinion. The two dangers are phosphorism and necrosis. The former can be prevented by artificial ventilation, which carries the phosphoric fumes away from the operatives; the latter (a chemical evil) can be met by selecting the operatives, who ought to have no lesions of the mouth or teeth, which furnish an opening for the trouble. Many factories, he says, are now quite healthy, others can be improved, but some are so bad that they ought to be suppressed.

Dr. Hilprecht, of the University of Philadelphia, U.S., has discovered an inscription of a king of Accadia going back more than 4000 years B.C. in a hill 97 feet high, called the "Prince's Daughter" by the Arabs, he has unearthed a series of temples or palaces built on the ruins of one another. The most recent temple dates from 1200 years B.C., and was built by Kadashmann Durgu, but a portion of it was erected by Ur-Gur 2800 years B.C. Under the foundations of this temple, which are made of bricks eight feet thick, there is a platform of bricks 4½ feet square by eight inches thick. Their upper faces are convex; a very rare form. Each brick carries the print of the maker's thumb, perhaps as a signature or trademark, and anticipating Mr. Francis Galton's method identifying persons by their finger prints. The names of Sargon and Naram-Sin, his son, are also found on some of them. Under this platform a third temple, which according to Professor Hilprecht, must date from 6000 years B.C. at least, was found, and 30 feet under it the virgin soil. A large number of inscriptions were discovered and sent to the Imperial Museum of Constantinople, where Dr. Hilprecht is now deciphering them. They will doubtless clear up uncertain points and reveal some secrets of ancient history.

True cyclones and tornadoes, according to M. Faye, are produced in the upper regions of the atmosphere; but false whirlwinds are formed at the surface of the ground. In a perfectly calm atmosphere columns of heated air rise from a part of the ground particularly warm, and a light puff of air sets them whirling, but a stronger gust destroys them. We have seen such false whirlwinds on dusty roads in England during a warm summer day, with light airs. The dust is carried upward by the whirling air like water in a waterspout on the sea, and the track of the whirl on the roadway seems to have been swept clean.

The "Chinook winds" of the North-Western States of America are warm, dry winds, blowing from the south and south-west. They resemble the foehn" of Switzerland, which is called "Schneefresser" because it licks up the snow. The "snow-eating" chinook winds are of great service in clearing the railways and stock ranges in winter time.

A petroleum spring has been found in the forest of Doussard at the end of Lake d'Annecy, in Savoy. Two bear hunters returning from the chase, and wearying for a smoke (the odour of tobacco would have alarmed their prey), sat down near the Villa des Fleurs, a villiage of Marceceaux, and lit their pipes. One threw the burning match into a neighbouring pool, and to his surprise saw the water take fire. Further trials showed that other pools near had also petroleum on their surfaces. M. Carrey a geologist, believed in the existence of petroleum in the neighbourhood, but it has only now been found by accident. Arrangements are being made to survey the spring.

It is reported that a large ruined city has been discovered in the State of Gurrero, Mexico, by Mr. William Niven, the well-known mineralogist. Two temples and two pyramids are in good preservation.

"According to M. R. Quinton," says *Cosmos*, "the different modes of reproduction observed in the animal scale—oviparous, marsupial, viviparous—are the immediate consequence of the cooling of the globe. Life appeared on the globe in a high-temperature medium; it had at the outset for its chemical phenomena the temparature of this surrounding medium. The present representatives of this primitive age are the so-called 'cold-blooded' animals; these have undergone an adaptation that, now as then, determines an equality between their internal temperature and that of the medium. But there were some who were not adapted to the fall of temperature which was the occasion of a thermic separation, more and more great between the exterior medium and the animal chemical substance. The first beings were oviparous. But in the presence of the separation in temperature this mode of reproduction could not exist any longer, and the animal was obliged to use its own heat to warm its eggs; hence the successive appearance of the marsupial mode, and then the viviparous mode, and the oviparous with incubation. From this theory of the origin of these methods of reproduction, M. Quinton thinks that he can deduce that of the types of mammals and birds."

NOTICES.

Maltine
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Excels all other preparations of Cod Liver Oil in Palatability, Digestibility, and in its Concentrated Nutriment. "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with 'Maltine.'"
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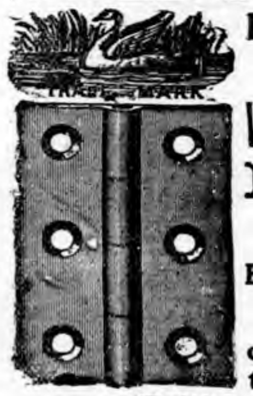
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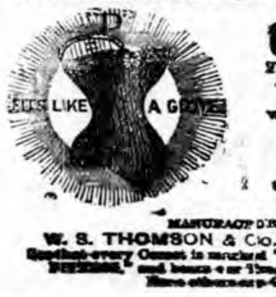
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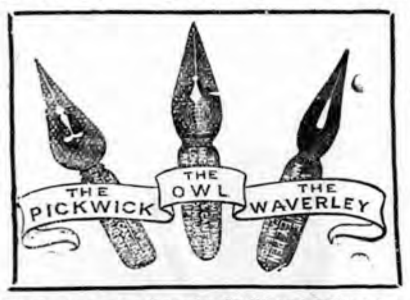
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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA and DENGUE FEVER.

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"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."

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Harness Composition
Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of a stiff Brush, then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish, which by a light rub with a soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
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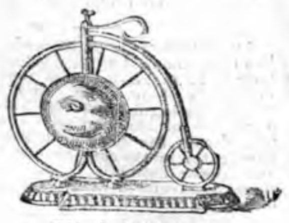

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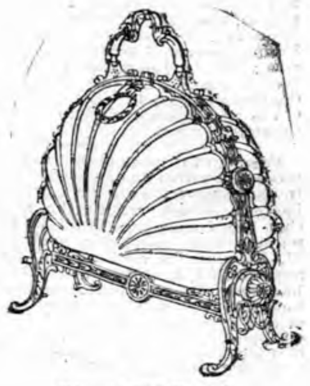

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